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The News-Readers

POCKET-BOOK:

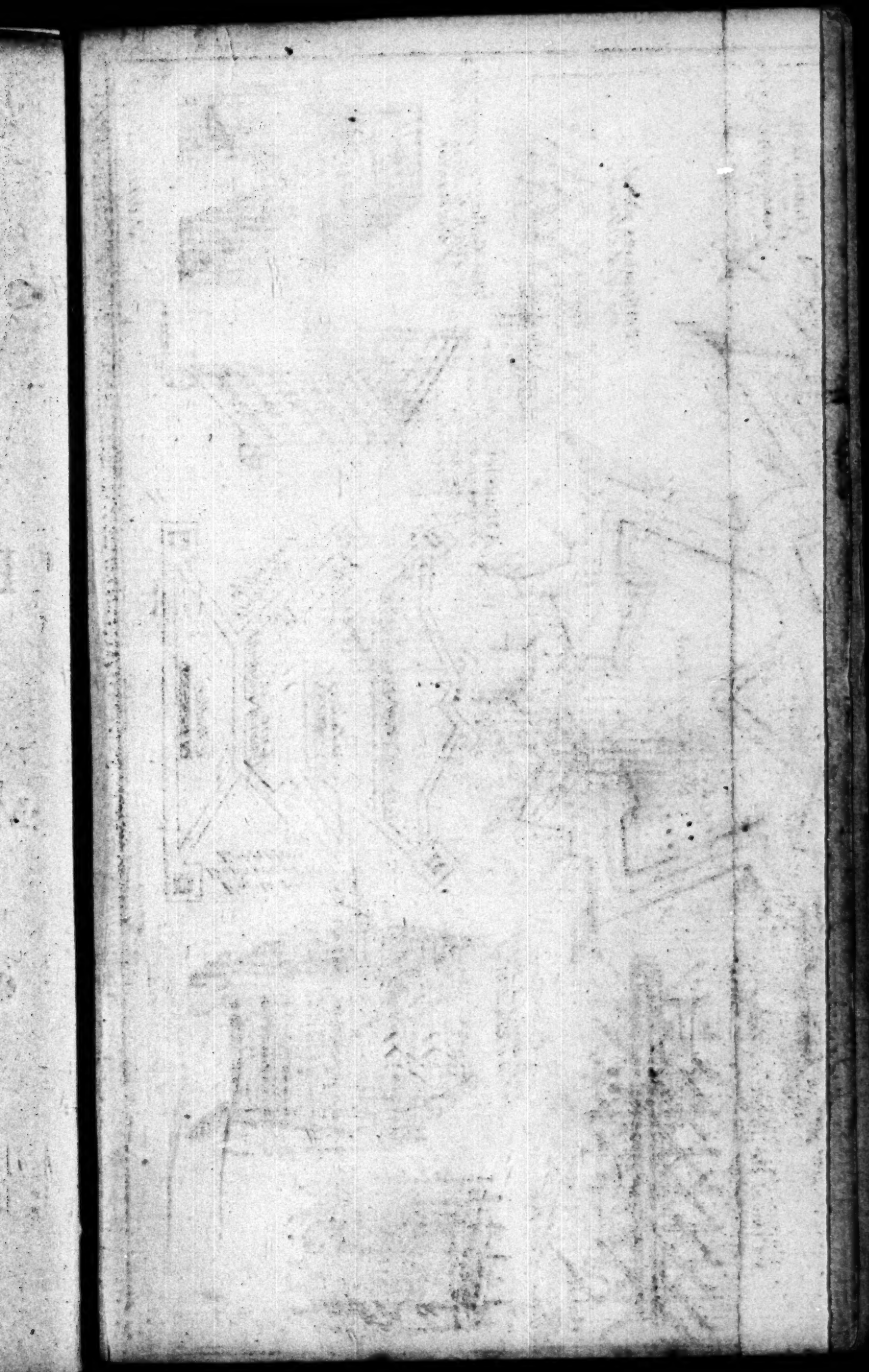
OR, A

MILITARY and NAVAL
DICTIONARY, &c.



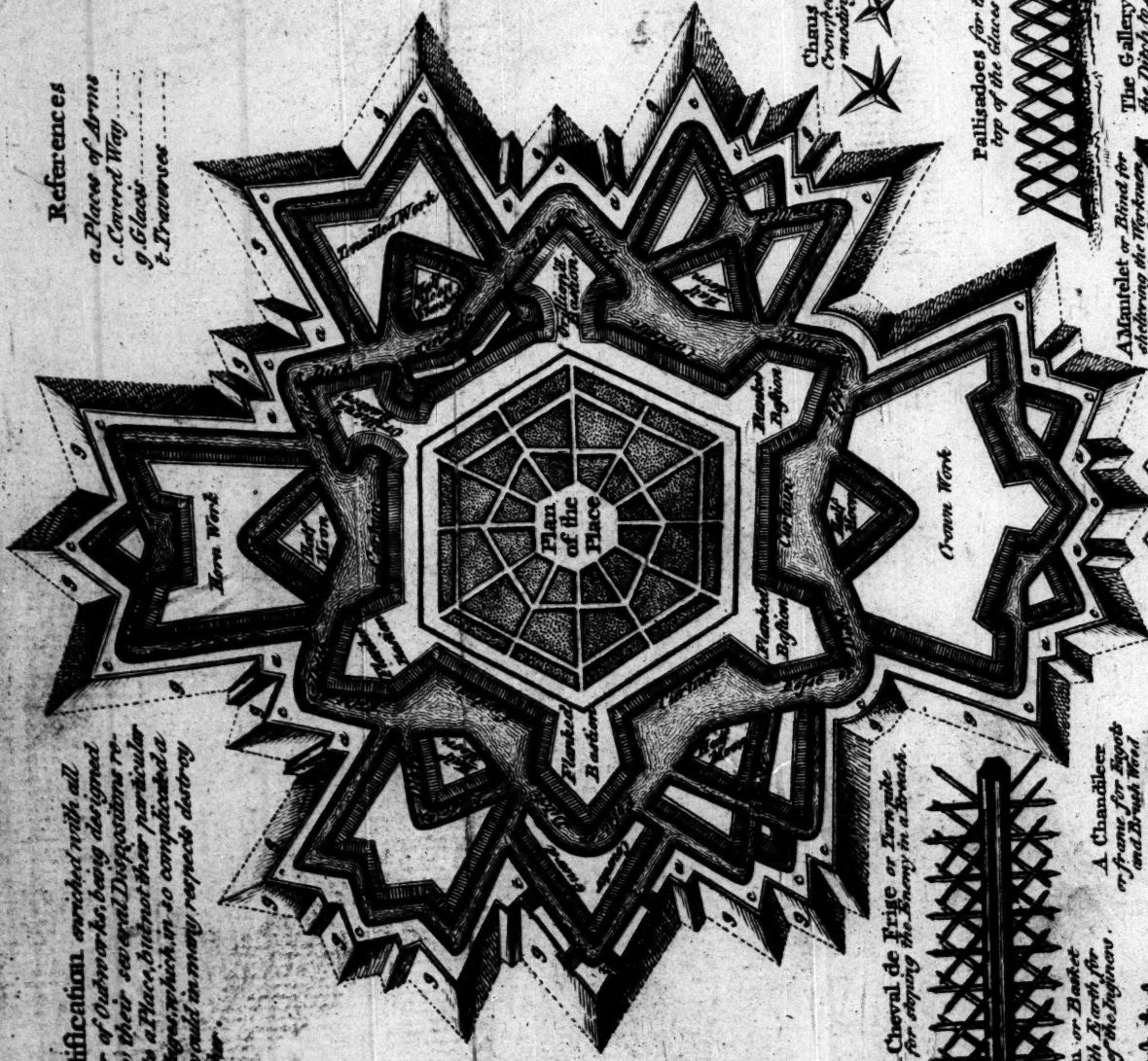


MILITARY and NAVAL
DICTIONARY, &c.



A Fortification enriched with all manner of Outworks, being designed to show their several Dispositions relative to a Place, but not their particular Advantages, which in so complicated a Piece, would in many respects destroy each other.

- References**
a. Place of Arms
c. Covered Way
g. Glacis
t. Traverses



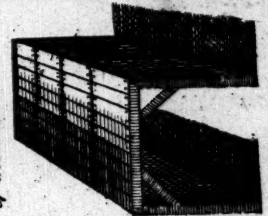
Chaus Traps or
 Counters for
 meeting the Horse.



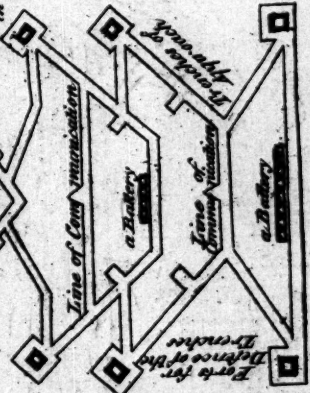
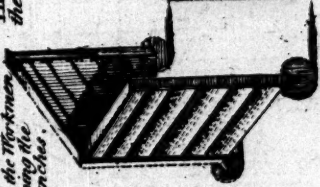
Palisadoes for the
 top of the Glacis.



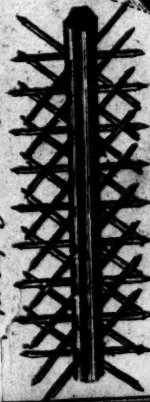
The Gallery for passing
 the Ditch to mine the place
 of the Bastion.



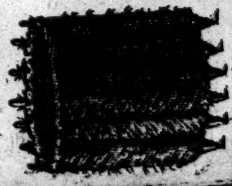
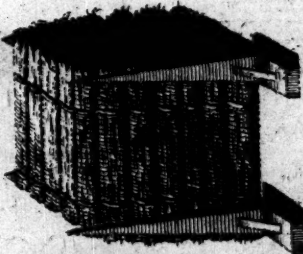
Alcovelet or Blind for
 sheltering the Workmen
 in opening the
 Tranche.



A Cheval de Frise or Turnpike
 for stopping the Enemy in a breach.



A Chantiller
 or frame for drying
 and drying Wood



Dictionary
THE *R*

News-Readers Pocket-Book:

OR, A

MILITARY DICTIONARY.

EXPLAINING

The most difficult Terms made use of in
FORTIFICATION, GUNNERY, and the
whole Compass of the MILITARY ART.

AND A

NAVAL DICTIONARY;

EXPLAINING

The Terms used in NAVIGATION,
SHIP-BUILDING, &c.

To which is added, a

Concise POLITICAL HISTORY of *EUROPE*.

WITH THE

GENEALOGIES and FAMILIES of the several
EMPERORS, KINGS, and PRINCES, now
reigning; and some account of the RELIGIONS
they profess.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. NEWBERRY, at the *Bible and Sun*
in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*. M.DCC.LIX.

City of London

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1911

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A vertical crease is visible down the center of the page.

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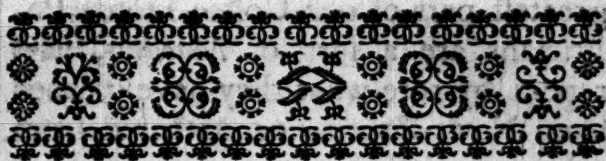
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P R E F A C E.

* * * HIS little Volume is of too
 * T * much use to require any Apo-
 * * * logy, and its use is too obvious
 to need any Explication.

A Man who has himself no Know-
 ledge of the Things he talks about,
 can never convey any to another ; for
 it is a Maxim, I think, universally
 established, *that no one can give what*
he has not : Yet that the Attempt is
 frequently made, every Day's Obser-
 vation will testify.

The Reflection may be impertinent, but it is nevertheless true, that the greatest part of our Coffee-House Politicians are a sort of *Macaws*, who repeat by rote what they have gleaned from News-Papers, or gathered from others altogether as wise as themselves, without having, or endeavouring to have, any distinct Idea of the Subject in Question : Whence we have many fine Speeches without Meaning ; Conclusions are drawn without Premises, and Debates are carried on with great Vehemence and Asperity, without even the Shadow of Argumentation. That this is the barren and perplexed State of many Minds, every one will be sensible who shall desire his Antagonist to define his Terms, and explain the Nature and Use of those Things which are the Subject of his Discourse.

The extensive currency of our News Papers has made the Names of Glacis, Counterscarps, Bastions, Curtains, Mortars, Cohorns, and all the Instruments

P R E F A C E.

ments of Defence and Destruction, as familiar even to the common Shop-keeper and Country Farmer, as the Counter or Yard, the Plough or the Spade; but they teach nothing but Names: So that when they come to cast up, or make an Estimate of their Knowledge acquired, each will find himself as wise as he was at first setting out: He has got indeed a parcel of Words, but has no Ideas affixed to them, and is in this respect as great a Philosopher as the Parrot who was taught to repeat the Sentences in Sir *Isaac Newton's* Postulata, concerning Attraction and Repulsion.

These Considerations induced the Author to publish the following Sheets, which are collected, as indeed all Dictionaries are, but so collected, as to be as full and expressive as others, and at the same time more useful and portable than any. And to this he has added, as a proper Supplement, a compendious *Political History of Europe*, and the *Genealogies of the several Royal Families*

Families now subsisting, which the News-Reader may often have occasion to refer to; since to form a Judgment of the Designs of Princes and their Ministers, it is almost as necessary to consider their Family Connections, as the Interest of the People they govern.



These Contributions, which are collected, as indeed all the other Contributions, by the same man, and are the same time more useful and profitable than any. And to this he has added, as a proper Supplement, a compendious History of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the Catalogue of the same.

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DICTIONARY

EXPLAINING

The most difficult Terms made use of in
FORTIFICATION, GUNNERY,
 and the whole compass of the **MILITARY**
ART.

A.

ADjutant. See *Aid Major.*

Advanc'd Guard. See *Guard.*

Aid de camp, an Officer whose Business is to attend the general Officers, to receive and carry their Orders as Occasion requires. When the King is in the Field, he usually appoints young Volunteers of Quality to carry his Orders, and they are called the King's *Aids de Camp*.

Aid Major, or Adjutant, is an Officer who eases the Major of Part of his Duty, and performs it all in his Absence. Each Regiment of Foot has as many Aids Majors as it contains Battalions. When a Battalion is drawn up, this

B

Officer's

Officer's Post is on the Left, beyond all the Captains and behind the Lieutenant-Colonel.

Alarm, (form'd originally from the Italian *all' arme, to Arms*,) denotes a sudden Apprehension upon some Noise or Report, which makes Men run to their Arms, and stand upon their Guard.

Alarm-Post is the Ground appointed by the Quarter-Master-General for each Regiment to march to in case of an Alarm.

Ambuscade, or *Ambush*, a Body of Men who lie hid in a Wood or other convenient Place to surprize an Enemy. It also signifies the Place where such a Body is concealed.

Ambligon. See *Triangle*.

Ammunition implies all Sorts of warlike Stores, particularly Powder and Ball, Cannon, Mortars, Cohorns, Bombs, Bullets, Cartridge, old Iron, Carcasses, Granades, &c.

Ammunition Bread, the Bread distributed to the Soldiers, which is two Pounds to each.

Angle, as a geometrical Term, is the space comprehended between two Lines, meeting together in such a Manner, that if they were prolonged, they would cut one another, and so form another Angle upon the Back of the first.

Angles, in Fortification, are understood of those formed by the several Lines used in fortifying or making a place defensible. These are of two Sorts, *real* and *imaginary*; the first actually subsisting and appearing in the Works, the latter being only subservient to the Construction, and which subsist no more after the Fortification is drawn. Of the real Sort are the Angle of the
Epaul

Epaule or Shoulder, the Angle of the Curtin or Flank, &c. and among the imaginary or occult ones are the Angle of the Centre, the Angle of the Polygon, &c. I forbear explaining the Names of all the Angles in Fortification, as they seldom fall in a Reader's Way; and, to a Person unskill'd in military Architecture, it would be little better than interpreting one Obscurity by another.

Angles of a Battalion are made by the last Men at the Ends of the Ranks and Files.

Angle of Complement of the Line of Defence, is the Angle which is made of the two Complements, when they intersect one another.

Front Angles, the two last Men of the front Rank.

Rear Angles, the two last Men of the Rear Rank.

Anspessade. See *Lanspessade*.

Antestature, a small Retrenchment made in haste with Palisadoes or Bags of Earth.

Appointée, a Foot Soldier in the *French Army*, who for his long Service and Bravery receives Pay above private Sentinels.

Approaches, all the Works, as Trenches, Mines, Saps, &c. carried on by the Besiegers towards the Place besieged.

Araignée, the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

Area, the superficial Content of any Rampart, or other Work.

Arsenal, a Place for making and keeping all Sorts of warlike Stores.

Artillery, all Sorts of great Guns, Mortars, Petards, &c. with their Appurtenances.

Assault, an Attack made upon a Fortrefs, Camp, or Post, in order to become Master thereof; at which Time the Assailants do not screen themselves by any Works from the Fire of the Enemy.

Attack, the general Assault, or Onset, that is made to gain a Post, or upon any Body of Troops. *To attack in Flank*, is to attack both Sides of the Bastion.

False Attack, is an Attack made with Intent only to amuse the enemy and divide their Men.

Attack of a Siege, signifies much the same with *Approaches*, being the Works carried on, or the Effort made by the Besiegers to reduce a Fortrefs on any of its Sides. In a Siege there are sometimes one, sometimes two, or at most three Attacks. A *False Attack* is that which is not vigorously prosecuted as the rest, being only intended to divide the Garrison, that the true ones may be carried on with the greater Success. A *Regular* or *Droit Attack* is that made according to Rules of Art.

Avant Fosse, a Moat or Ditch encompassing the Counterfcarp on the Outside, at the Top of the Glacis.

B.

B *Acule*. See *Orgues*.

Baggs. See *Canvas Bags*.

Ban, a Proclamation made at the Head of a Body of Troops, by Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum, for the observing of martial Discipline, the declaring a new Officer, or the like.

Bandeliers,

Bandeiers, little wooden Cases cover'd with Leather, each containing a Charge of Powder for a Musket, of which every Musketeer usually wore twelve, hanging on a Shoulder-Belt or Collar; instead whereof the Foot-Soldiers now wear a leathern Pouch, fasten'd to a broad Belt.

Banquette. See *Foot-bank*.

Barbe. To fire *en barbe* is to fire the Cannon over the Parapet, instead of through the Embrasures.

Barracks, Hats built for Soldiers to lie in, either when they have no Tents, or in bad Weather, which they are a better Defence against than Tents, and are otherwise more commodious. The term is also applied to such Buildings in Garrison-Towns as are appropriated to the Quartering of Soldiers.

Barricade, or *Barricado*, a Fence made in haste with Vessels or Baskets of Earth, Carts, Trees, Pallisades, or the like.

Barrier, another Kind of Fence, usually made of great Stakes placed eight or ten Feet from one another, with overthwart Rafters.

Base, in Fortification, is the exterior Side of the Polygon, or that imaginary Line which is drawn from the flank'd Angle of a Bastion, to that which is opposite thereto.

Base, also denotes the smallest Piece of Ordnance, carrying a Ball of only five Ounces.

Baskets, or *Corbeilles*, about eighteen Inches high, fill'd with Earth, are frequently set one against another upon the Parapet to shelter the Men; and these being wider at the Top than at

the Bottom, there is Space enough left below to fire upon the Enemy.

Basse Enceinte, or Lower Enclosure. See *Fausse-Braye*.

Bastion, a huge mass of Earth, usually faced with Sods, sometimes with Brick, and sometimes with Stone, standing out from a Rampart, whereof it is a principal Part. It consists of two Faces, two Flanks, and two Demigorges.

Bastions are of divers Kinds. A Bastion *composed* is when the two sides of the inner Polygon are very unequal. A *Cut* Bastion, or Bastion *with a Tenaille*, is that whose Point is cut off, and makes an Angle inwards, and two Points outwards. A *Deformed* Bastion is that which wants one of its Demigorges, one Side of the inner Polygon being too short. A *Demi-Bastion* has but one Face and one Flank, and is also call'd an *Epaulement*. A *Detach'd* Bastion is that which is separated from the Body of the Works. A *Double* Bastion is when one Bastion is built upon the Plain of another, twelve or eighteen feet being left between the Parapet of the lower and the foot of the higher. A *Flat* Bastion is one built on a right Line in the Middle of a Curtain, when it is too long to be defended by the Bastions at its Extremes. A *Hollow* or *Void* Bastion has a Rampart and Parapet ranging round its Flanks and Faces, so as to leave a void Space towards the Center. A *Regular* Bastion is that which hath it due proportion of Faces, Flanks, and Gorges; and an *Irregular* one is where this Proportion is not observed. A *Solid* Bastion is that

that which hath its Earth equal to the Height of the Rampart, without any void Space towards the Center.

Battalion, a Body of Foot, commonly consisting of seven or eight hundred Men, but the Number is not determined. One Third of the Battalion were formerly Pikemen, who were posted in the Center, the other two Thirds being Musqueteers and posted on the Wings. Some Regiments consist of but one Battalion, but others more numerous are divided into several Battalions according to their Strength—Battalions are usually drawn up six deep, that is, six Men in File, or one before another.

Battery, or *Platform*, a Place raised to plant Cannon upon, in order to fire upon an enemy. It is laid with Planks and Sleepers for them to rest on, that the Wheels of the Carriages may not sink into the Earth. A Field or Camp Battery is generally surrounded with a Trench and Palisades, has a Parapet on the Top, and two Redoubts on the Flanks, or Places of Arms to cover the Troops appointed for its Defence—A *Battery Sunk*, or *Buried*, is that whose Platform is sunk into the Ground, with Trenches cut in the Earth against the Muzzles of the Guns, to serve for Embrasures. *Cross Batteries* are two which play athwart one another upon the same Point, forming an Angle there. A *Battery d'Enfilade* is one that scours the whole Length of a strait Line. *Battery en Echarpe* is that which plays obliquely. *Battery de Revers*, or *Murdering Battery*, is one that plays on the Back of any Place. *Battery Joint*, or *par Camerade*, is when

when several Guns fire at the same Time upon one Body.

Batteurs d' Efrade, Scouts or Discoverers, Horsemen sent out before the Army to discover, and report what they see to the General.

Bayonet, a broad Dagger without any Guard, with a round taper Handle, to fix to the Muzzle of a Musket.

Berme, a small piece of Ground left at the Foot of the Rampart, to receive what the Enemy batters down from the Parapet, that it may not fill up the Ditch. This is also call'd *Lizier*, *Relais*, *Retraite*, *Pas de Souris*, and *Foreland*.

Beetles, great Sledges, or Hammers to drive down Palisades, &c.

Biovac, a Night-Guard perform'd by the whole Army.

Blind. See *Orillon*.

Blinds. Sometimes *Mantelets*, and sometimes *Orillons* are so call'd, which see: But most properly *Blinds* are Bundles of Osiers, or other small Wood, bound at both Ends, and set up between Stakes; serving to shelter the Workmen, and prevent their being overlook'd by the Enemy.

Blockade is when Troops are posted at the Avenues leading to a Town, so that no Provisions can be carried into it, in order to starve it, or make it surrender.

Blunderbuss, a short Piece with a very large Bore, to carry many Musket or Pistol Bullets.

Bomb, a hollow Iron-Ball or Shell, filled with Gunpowder, and sometimes Nails or Pieces of Iron, and shot from a Mortar. The Bomb has
a round

DICTIONARY.

9

a round Hole, in which is fix'd a Fuze, or wooden Tube filled with a Composition that burns slowly, so as not to set fire to the Powder within till the Bomb falls; otherwise it bursts in the Air, and has not its design'd Effect.

Bonnet, a Work raised beyond the Counter-scarp, consisting of two Faces, which form a Saliant Angle, in the Nature of a small Ravelin, without a Ditch, having a Parapet, and being surrounded by a double Row of Palisades, ten or twelve Paces distant from each other.

Bonnet à Prestre, or *Priest's-Cap*, an Out-work, which at the Head has three Saliant Angles, and two inwards.

Boyau, a Branch of the Trenches; or a Line, or Cut, running from the Trenches to cover some Spot of Ground.

Breach, the Ruin of any Part of the Works of a Town, beaten down by Cannon, or blown up by Mines, in order to take it by Assault.

To break Ground. To begin the Works for carrying on the Siege about a Town, or Fort.

Breast-Work. See *Parapet*.

The Breach of a Gun, is the End next the Touch-hole.

Bridges made use of in military Expeditions are of various Kinds. Of late Years Copper Boats, call'd *Pontons*, have been usually carried in Armies, for laying Bridges over Rivers upon Occasion; which is done by joining these Boats Side by Side till they reach across the River, and laying Planks over them for the Men to march upon. A *Flying Bridge*, *Pont Volant*, is made of two small ones laid one over the other, in

such a manner that the uppermost stretches and runs out, by the Help of certain Cords; till the End of it joins the Place it is design'd to be fix'd on. Both these put together are not above four or five Fathom long, and therefore are only of Use to surprize Outworks, or Posts that have but narrow Moats. A *Draw-Bridge* is made fast only at one End with Hinges, so that the other may be lifted up or let down at pleasure. Bridges of *Rushes* are made of great Bundles of Rushes tied together, and Planks fasten'd upon them, to be laid over Marshes or boggy Places.

Brigade, a Party or Division of a Body of Soldiers. There are two Sorts of Brigades, *viz.* a Brigade of an Army, and a Brigade of a Troop of Horse. A Brigade of an Army is either of Horse or Foot, but of what Number is uncertain; for the Brigade of Horse may consist of eight, ten, or twelve Squadrons, and that of Foot of four, five, or six Battalions. A Brigade of a Troop of Horse is a third Part thereof, when it does not exceed forty or fifty Men; but if the Troop be an hundred, it is divided into six Brigades. This Division of a Troop is common in the *French Army*, but in *England* it is peculiar to the Troops of Horse-Guards.

Brigadier-General, an Officer who commands a Brigade of Horse or Foot in an Army, being the next in Order below a Major-General.

Bringers-up, the whole last Rank of a Battalion drawn up, being the hindmost Men of every File.

Brisure, is a Line from four to five Fathom, which is allowed to make the Curtin, and Orillon,

lon, to make the hollow Tower, or cover the concealed Flank.

C.

CADET, a young Gentleman who serves in the Army as a private Man, at his own Expence.

Caisson, a wooden Case or Chest, with four, five, or six Bombs in it, and sometimes only fill'd with Powder, and buried under Ground by the Besieged, to blow up a Work upon which the Besiegers have got Footing.

Caisson is also a covered Waggon, to carry Bread or Ammunition.

Caliper Compasses, used by Gunners to measure the Diameter of a Piece of Ordnance, or of Bombs, Bullets, &c.

Calibrops, or *Crows-Feet*, are Irons with four Points, or Spikes, two or three Inches long, and so contrived, that which way soever they fall, one Point will stick up, and the other three bear upon the Ground. These being thrown upon Bridges, or wherever Cavalry is expected to pass, very much incommode them by running into the Horses Feet.

Camp, the Ground where an Army rests, either in Tents or Barracks. A *Flying-Camp* is a large Body of Horse and Foot, which is always in Motion, both to cover the Garrison in possession, and to keep the Enemy in continual Alarm.

Camp-Colours, small Flags which are carried along with the Quarter-Master-General to mark out the Ground for the several Squadrons and Battalions to encamp on.

Campaign,

Campaign, the Time every Year that an Army continues in the Field.

Cannon, otherwise call'd *Ordnance*, *Great Guns*, or *Artillery*. Of these there are several Degrees and Sizes, distinguished by several Names, as *Demy-Cannon*, *Culverin*, &c. The largest Sort, call'd *Cannon Royal*, is a Gun 12 Feet long, 8 Inches Diameter in the Bore, weighs 8000 Pounds, carries a Charge of 32 Pounds of Powder, and a Ball of 48 Pounds weight.

Canvas-Bags or *Earth-Bags*, containing about a cubical Foot of Earth, are used to raise a Parapet in haste, or repair one that is beaten down.

Capitulation, the Conditions on which a Place that is besieged, surrenders, being Articles agreed on between the Besieged and the Besiegers.

Caponiere, a Lodgment sunk four or five Feet into the Ground, with its Sides rising about two Feet above the Ground, over which are laid Planks well covered with Earth.

Captain, an Officer who commands a Company of Foot, or a Troop of Horse or Dragoons.

Captain Lieutenant, the commanding Officer of the Colonel's Troop or Company in every Regiment.

Carabine, or *Carbine*, a small Gun, between a Pistol and a Musket, used by the Horse.

Carcass, a mischievous Invention, in the Nature of a Bomb, and thrown like it out of a Mortar-piece, to set Houses on Fire, and do other Execution,

Cartel,

Cartel, an Agreement between Princes at War for the Exchange of Prisoners.

Cartridge, or *Cartouch*, a Roll of thick Paper, Parchment, or Paste-board, containing the Charge or Load of any Fire-Arm. Cartridges for small Arms are made of Paper, but those for Cannon and Mortars are of Paste-board or Tin, and sometimes of Wood.

Casabel, the very hindmost Knob of the Cannon, or utmost Part of the Breech.

Cascans, are Wells made in the Retrenchment of the Platform near the Wall, to give Air to a Mine.

Cavalier, a Mount or Elevation of Earth, having a Platform on the Top, bordered with a Parapet to cover the Cannon planted on it. These are raised in Sieges on the Bastions and Curtins of Ramparts, in order to drive the Enemy from any commanding Work or Eminence, as well as to scour the Trenches.

Cavalry, all Soldiers who serve on Horseback.

Cavin, a natural Hollow, fit to cover a Body of Troops, and facilitate their Approach to a Place.

Cazemate, a Kind of Vault or Arch of Stone-Work, in that Part of the Flank of a Bastion next the Curtin, where Guns are planted to defend the Face of the opposite Bastion and scour the Ditch. It also signifies a Well with several subterraneous Branches, dug in the Passage of the Bastion, till the Miners are heard at Work, and Air given to the Mine.

C

Cazerns,

Cazerns, little Lodgments usually built between the Rampart and the Houses of a fortified Town, to quarter Soldiers in for the Ease of the Inhabitants.

Chace of a Gun, its whole Length.

Chamade, a Signal made by the Enemy either by Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet, when they have any Matter to propose. This is otherwise call'd sounding or beating a *Parley*.

Chamber of a Mortar, or Cannon, is that Part where the Charge of Powder lies. So the *Chamber* of a Mine is the Place where the Powder is lodged.

Chamber of a Mine. See *Fougade*.

Chandelier, a wooden Frame, whereon are laid Fascines or Faggots, to cover the Workmen in making Approaches.

Chemin de Rondes. See *Fausse-Braye*.

Chevaux de Frise, or *Turnpike*, a large Piece of Timber pierced and traversed with wooden Spikes, about five or six Feet long, arm'd or pointed with Iron. It is of great Use to stop an Enemy, being placed on a Breach, or at the Entrance of a Camp, &c.

Circumvallation, a Line or Trench, usually twelve Feet broad and seven deep, with a Parapet, thrown up by the Besiegers, encompassing all their Camp, to defend it against any Army that may attempt to relieve the Place, and serve also to stop Deserters.

Citadel, a Fort with four, or five, or six Bastions, erected on the most advantageous Ground about a City, either to defend it against Enemies, or to keep the Inhabitants in Awe.

Clayes,

Clayes, are Wattles or Hurdles made of strong Stakes interwoven with Osiers, to cover Lodgments, or to throw into a Ditch that has been drain'd, for the Besiegers to pass the better over the Mud.

Coffre, a Trench or Lodgment sunk in the Bottom of a dry Ditch from one Side to the other, six or seven Feet deep, and sixteen or eighteen broad. The upper Part is made of Pieces of Timber raised two Feet above the Level of the Ditch; which little Elevation has Hurdles laden with Earth for its Covering, and serves as a Parapet with Embrazures, from whence the Besieged fire on the Besiegers when they attempt to cross the Ditch.

Colonel, the Commander in chief of a Regiment, either of Horse, Foot or Dragoons.

Column, a long File or Row of Troops, or a Division of an Army on its March.

Commanding Ground, a rising Ground which overlooks any Post or strong Place.

Commissary General of the Musters, or *Master-Master General*, takes an Account of the Strength of every Regiment, reviews them, sees that the Horse be well mounted, and the Men well arm'd and accoutred.

Commissary General of Provisions has the Charge of furnishing the Army with all things of that Kind.

Company, a small Body of Foot commanded by a Captain.

Contravallation, a Trench with a Parapet, made by the Besiegers between them and the

Place Besieged, to secure themselves against the Sallies of the Garrison.

Contre-Queue-d'Yronde, or *Counter-Swallow's-Tail*, an Outwork in the form of a single Tenaillle, wider at the Gorge, or next the Town, than at the Head, or towards the Country.

Contribution, an Imposition or Tax paid by a Country to prevent its being plunder'd and ruin'd by an Enemy.

Convoy, a Supply of Provisions, Ammunition, &c. conveyed into a Town, or to an Army: Also the Body of Men that guard it.

Copper-Boats. See *Bridge*.

Cordon, a Row of Stones jutting out between the Rampart and the Bases of the Parapet.

Cornet, an Officer in the Cavalry, who bears the Standard or Colours of a Troop. He is subordinate to the Captain and Lieutenant.

Cornish-ring of a Gun, the next Ring from the Muzzle backwards.

Corporal, an inferior Officer of Foot, who has Charge of one of the Divisions of a Company.

Corps de Garde, a Body of Soldiers entrusted with the Guard of a Post: Also the Post itself.

Corps de Bataille, the main Body of an Army drawn u. for Battle.

Covert-Way or *Corridor*, a Space of Ground level with the Field, upon the Edge of the Ditch, cover'd with a Parapet, ranging quite round the Half-Moons and other Works towards the Country.

Counter-Approaches, Lines or Trenches made by the Besieged, when they come out to attack the Lines of the Besiegers in Form.

Counter-

Counter-Battery, one that plays upon another.

Counter-Forts, are certain Pillars, and Parts of the Walls, distant from 15 to 20 Feet one from another, which advance as much as may be in the Ground, and join to the Height of the Cordon, by Vaults, to sustain the Chemin de Rondes, and Part of the Rampart, to fortify the Wall, and strengthen the Ground.

Counter-Guard, or *Envelope*, a Mount of Earth raised sometimes in the Ditch of a Place, and sometimes beyond it; either in form of a simple Parapet, or of a small Rampart, bordered with a Parapet. They are designed to cover the Faces and Points of Bastions.

Counter-March is made to change the Face or Wings of a Battalion. The Files counter-march to bring those that are in the Front to the Rear; and the Ranks counter-march, when the Wings or Flanks of a Battalion change Ground with one another.

Counter-Mine, a Well or Hole sunk into the Ground, by the Besieged, with a Gallery or Branch running from it, to discover the Enemy's Mine, and prevent its Effects.

Counter-scarp, is properly the Slope of the Moat which faces the Body of the Place, but the Word is frequently used for the *Covert-Way* and *Glacis*.

Counter-Trenches are those cast up against the Besiegers.

Crown-Work, a large Out-work running into the Field, design'd to keep off the Enemy, secure some advantageous Post, or cover the other Works of the Place.

Croats, properly the People of Croatia; but in France there is a Regiment of Horse so called, because at first they were of that Nation, though now they are all French. These Croats are commanded upon all desperate Service; and therefore in a Battle they are posted on the Wings, a little advanced before the other Squadrons, upon the Lines with the Dragoons.

Crows-Fiet, or *Chaussetrapes*. See *Caltrops*.

Cuirassiers, Horse that wear a Piece of defensive Armour call'd a Cuirass.

Culverin, a Piece of Ordnance, of which there are three Sizes. The largest carries a Ball of 20 Pounds weight, the ordinary Size one of seventeen Pounds five Ounces, and the least one of fifteen.

Curtin, that Part of a Wall or Rampart which is between two Bastions.

Cuvette, or *Cunette*, a deep Trench, about three or four Fathom wide, cut all along the Middle of a dry Ditch, to make the Passage more difficult to the Enemy.

Cylinder. The concave Cylinder of a Gun is all the hollow Length of the Piece.

D.

DECAGON, a Figure that has ten Sides, and as many Angles, capable of being fortified with ten Bastions.

Defences of a Place are all those Works which cover and defend the opposite Post, as Parapets, Cazemates, &c.

Defile, a narrow Pass or Way, where Troops cannot

cannot march but making a small Front, or only in File.

Dehors, are all Sorts of separate Out-works, the better to secure the main Place.

Demi-Cannon of the largest Size carries a Ball of thirty-six Pounds Weight; the Demi-Cannon ordinary carries one of thirty-two Pounds; and the least Sort one of thirty.

Demi-Culverin of the largest Sort carries a Ball weighing twelve Pounds eleven Ounces, the ordinary Demi Culverin one of ten Pounds eleven Ounces, and that of the lowest Size one of nine Pounds Weight.

Demi-Gorge, Half the Gorge or Entrance into the Bastion, not taken directly from Angle to Angle where the Bastion joins to the Curtin, but from the Angle of the Flank to the Center of the Bastion, or the Angle the two Curtins would make, were they protracted to meet in the Bastion.

Demi-Lune, is a small flanked Bastion placed before the Point of a Bastion, when it is too weak. Sometimes this Work is placed before the Curtin, when the Moat is a little wider than it ought to be.

Depth of a Squadron, or Battalion, the Number of Men there is in the File; that of a Squadron is always three, and of a Battalion commonly six.

Descents into the Ditch, Trenches or Guts made by way of Sap in the Ground of the Counter-scarp, and under the Covert-Way, cover'd over-head with Planks and Hurdles, and loaded with Earth against artificial Fires.

Detachment,

Detachment, a Number of Men drawn out of one or more larger Bodies, to be sent on some particular Service.

Dismounting of Cannon is throwing them off the Carriages, or breaking or rendering them unfit for Service.

Dispart. To dispart a Cannon is to set a Mark on the muzzle Ring to be of an equal height or level with the base Ring; so that a Line drawn between them shall be parallel to the Axis of the concave Cylinder, for the Gunner to take Aim by it at the Mark he is to shoot; for the Bore and this being parallel, the Aim taken by it must be true.

Ditch, Moat, or Fosse, a Trench dug round the Rampart or Wall of a fortified Place, between the Scarp and Counterescarp. Some Ditches are dry, others full of Water, each of which have their Advantages. They are usually sixteen or twenty Fathom broad, and fifteen or sixteen Feet deep. The Earth dug out of the Ditch serves to form the Rampart.

Dodecagon, a Figure that has twelve sides, and as many Angles, capable of being fortified with the same Number of Bastions.

Doubling, in a military Sense, is the putting two Ranks or Files of Soldiers into one, according to the Word of Command.

Dragoons, Musketeers mounted, who serve sometimes on foot, and sometimes on Horseback.

Dra n, a Trench cut to draw the Water out of a Moat.

Draw Bridge. See *Bridge*.

Draw,

Drum, denotes either the martial Instrument itself used by Foot and Dragoons, or the Man that beats it. In each Company of Infantry there is at least one Drum, usually two; and a Drum-Major in every Regiment. The Use of this Instrument is to call the Soldiers together, to direct their March, Attack, Retreat, &c.

E.

E *Arth-bags*. See *Canvas-bags*.

Elder Battalion, or *Officer*. See *Seniority*.

Embrasures, the Gaps or Loop-holes through which the Cannon are pointed, whether in Cazemates, Batteries, or Parapets. The usual Distance between the Embrasures is twelve Feet, for the Conveniency of the Gunners, and that the Parapet may not be too much weakened. They are three Feet above the Platform on the Inside, and a Foot and a half on the Outside, that so the Muzzle of the Piece may be sunk upon Occasion, and brought to play low. They are likewise about three Feet wide within, and six or seven without, for the sake of traversing the Guns.

Empattement. The same as *Talus*. See *Talus*.

Enceinte. The Circumference of a Place; sometimes lined, and composed of Bastions, and Curtins, and sometimes not.

Enfans perdus, in *English* call'd the *Forlorn* or *Forlorn-Hope*, a Body of Men appointed to give the first Onset in Battle, to begin the Assault upon a Place besieged, or to go upon any other desperate Service.

Enfilade,

Enfilade, the Situation of a Post which can discover and scour all the Length of a strait Line.

Engineer, a Person well skill'd in military Architecture and Gunnery, knowing how to fortify, attack, or defend all Sorts of Posts, and to conduct the Works, Saps, Mines, &c.

Enneagon, a Figure that has nine Sides, and as many Angles, capable of being fortified with the same Number of Bastions.

Ensign, an Officer among the Foot who carries the Colours, and is subordinate to the Captain and Lieutenant.

Envelope. See *Counter-Guard*.

Epaule, the Shoulder of a Bastion, or the Angle made by the Union of the Face and Flank; whence it is call'd the *Angle of the Epaule*.

Epaulement, a Side-Work hastily thrown up to cover the Men or Cannon. It is also used for a Demi-Bastion, a little Flank added to the Sides of a Hornwork, a Redoubt made to fortify a Right Line; and, lastly, for an Orillon, or Mass of Earth almost square, faced and lined with a Wall, to cover the Cannon of a Caze-mate.

Escouade is usually the third Part of a Company of Foot.

Esplanade, properly the Glacis of the Counter-scarp: now commonly taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel, and the first Houses of a Town.

Essoile. See *Star Redoubt*.

Etappe, an Allowance of Provisions and Forage made

made to Soldiers on their March through a Kingdom to or from Winter-Quarters.

Etappier, one who contracts with a Country or Territory for furnishing Troops in their March with Provisions and Forage.

Evolutions, Motions made by a Body of Men in changing their Form or Posture; as doubling of Ranks or Files, Wheelings, &c.

F.

FACE of a Bastion. The two foremost Sides, reaching from the Flanks to the Point of the Bastion, where they meet, are call'd the *Faces*.

Face of a Place, call'd also the *Tenaille* of a Place, is the Interval between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions.

Face prolong'd is that Part of the Line of Defence *rasant*, which is terminated by the Curtin and the Angle of the *Epaule*.

Faggots, Men hired to appear at a Muster by Officers whose Companies are not full, in order to cheat the King of so much Pay. The Word also signifies the same as *Fascines*.

Falcon, or *Faucon*, a small Cannon, carrying a Ball that weighs two Pounds eight Ounces.

Falconet, or *Fauconet*, is a small Piece of Ordnance, carrying a Ball of one Pound five Ounces weight.

Fannon, a Banner carried by a Servant belonging to each Brigade of Horse and Foot, at the Head of the Baggage of each Brigade, to keep good Order, and prevent Confusion in the March.

Fascines, are Faggots of small Wood, which distinguishes

distinguishes them from the Saucissons, which are made of bigger Branches. They are used either to fire the Works of the Enemy in which Case they are pitched and about a Foot and half long, or else for making Epaulments or Chandeliers, or to raise Works, or fill up wet Ditches, when they must be two or three Feet in Thickness, and four Feet long.

Fausse-Braye, otherwise call'd *Chemin des Rundes*, *Basse Enceinte*, or *Lower Enclosure*, is a Space about the Breadth of two or three Fathoms round the Foot of the Rampart on the Outside, defended by a Parapet, which separates it from the *Berne* and the Edge of the Ditch.

File, a Line or Series of Soldiers placed one before another, which is the Depth of the Battalion or Squadron. Among the Foot the Files are usually six deep, and among the Horse but three.—To *file off*, is to fall off from marching in a spacious Front, and march in length by Files.

Fire-Ball, a combustible Composition, about the Bigness of an ordinary Granado, wrapp'd up in Tow, and cover'd with a Sheet of strong Paper. This being fired is thrown into any Works they would discover in the Night-time.

Fire-Master, a Person who makes the Fuzes for Bombs and Grenadoes, and other Fire-works.

Flank of a Bastion is that Part which reaches from the Curtin to the Face, and defends the opposite Face, the Flank and the Curtin.—*Oblique* or *second Flank* is that Part of the Curtin that can see to scour the Face of the opposite Bastion. *Low* or *Cover'd Flank* is the Platform of the Casemate, which lies hid in the , Bastion.

Bastion. Flank *prolonged*, or *extended*, is the stretching out of the Flank from the Angle of the Epaule to the exterior Side.

Flanks of a Battalion, or Army, are the Sides of them.

To *flank*, is to fire upon the Side of an Enemy.

Flying Army, or Camp. See *Camp*.

Footbank, *Footstep*, or *Banquette*; a Bank of Earth under a Breast-Work, upon which the Men stand to fire over it.

Foreland. See *Berme*.

Forlorn. See *Enfans Perdus*.

Fort, a Work intrench'd on all Sides, design'd to secure some high Ground, the Passage of a River, and for many other Purposes.

Fortification, the Art of fortifying a Place in such a Manner, that a small Body of Men within it may advantageously oppose a great Army. The Word is also used to signify the Place fortified, or the several Works raised for its Defence.

Fortin, a small Fort made like a Star of five or more Points.

Fosse. See *Ditch*.

Fougade, or *Fougasse*, a Sort of Mine, made like a Well, eight or ten Feet wide, and ten or twelve deep, charged with Barrels or Bags of Powder, cover'd with Earth.

Fourneau, the Chamber of a Mine, being a Hollow made under some Work that is to be blown up.

Fraises, pointed Stakes, driven almost parallel to the Horizon, into the Retrenchments of a Camp, a Half-Moon, or the like, to prevent any

D

Approach

Approach or Scalade. Sometimes they are found under the Parapet of a Rampart.—To *fraise* a Battalion is to line it all round with Pikes, that it may stand the Shock of a Body of Horse.

Front, the foremost Rank of a Battalion, Squadron, or other Body of Men.

Front, of a Place, or *Tenaille*. . See *Face*.

Furlough, a Licence granted by an Officer to a Soldier, to absent for a Time from his Duty.

Fuze, a wooden Pipe fill'd with Wild-fire, and put into the Touch-hole of a Bomb, Grenado, or the like, to set Fire to the Powder within it. See *Bomb*.

Fuzileers, Foot-Soldiers arm'd with Firelocks, which are generally slung.

G.

GABIONS, large Baskets, of a cylindrical Form, six Feet high and four wide, which, being fill'd with Earth, serve as a Shelter from the Enemy's Fire.

Gallery, a Passage made across the Ditch of a Town besieged, with Timbers fasten'd on the Ground, and Planks laid over them cover'd with Earth. The Word is also used for the Branch of a Mine.

Garrison, the Troops put into a fortified Place to defend it : Also the Place itself.

Gazons, green Sods or Turfs, used to face the Outside of Works made of Earth, to prevent their mouldring.

Gendarmes, or *Gens d'Armes*, that is, *Men at Arms* ; Horsemen, who formerly fought in compleat

pleat Armour, now a select Body of Cavalry in France.

General or *Generalissimo* of an Army, he that commands it in chief, giving Orders to all the other General Officers.

General is also used for a particular March or Beat of Drum.

Glacis. The Word in general signifies a little easy Descent, but is particularly used for the sloping Bank which reaches from the Parapet of the Counterscarp or Covert-way, to the Level of the Field.

Gorge, the Entrance that leads into the Body of a Work. The several Gorges are distinguish'd as follows: That of a Bastion is form'd by two Lines drawn both ways from the Angle of the Polygon to the Angles of the Curtin or Flank: That of a Half-Moon or Ravelin is the Space between the two Ends of their Faces next the Place: And the Gorge of the other Out-works is the Interval between their Wings or Sides next the great Ditch.

Grenadier, a Soldier armed with a Sword, a Firelock slung, and a Pouch full of Hand-Grenado's to be thrown among the Enemy. Every Battalion of Foot, of late Years, has generally a Company of Grenadiers belonging to it, or else four or five Grenadiers belong to each Company of the Battalion, and are the first in Attacks.

Grenadoes are hollow Balls or Shells, made of Iron, Tin, Wood, or even Pasteboard, but most commonly of Iron. This Globe or Hollow is fill'd with strong Powder, lighted with a Fuze, and then thrown by hand into Places where Men

stand thick, and particularly into Trenches and Lodgments.

Guard, is a Duty perform'd by a Body of Men to keep every Thing secure from the Attempts and Surprizes of an Enemy. Of Guards there are divers Kinds, as *Advanced Guard*, which sometimes signifies a Party of Horse and Foot, who march before an Army to give Notice of approaching Danger; and sometimes a small Party of Horse, posted beyond, but within Sight of the Main Guard, for the greater Security of the Camp. The *Main Guard* is, a considerable Body of Horse posted before the Camp; and in a Garrison is that to which all the lesser Guards are subordinate. *Picket* or *Piquet* Guards are small Guards at the Head of every Regiment as they lie encamp'd.

Guards is also understood of the Troops or Companies kept up more especially to guard the King, or to do Duty near his Person.

Gueritte, a Sentinel's-Box, being a little Tower of Stone, Brick, or Wood, to preserve the Sentinel from the Weather. They are usually placed on the Points of Bastions and Angles of the Shoulder, and hang a little over the Wall, that the Sentinel may look down to the Foot of the Rampart.

Guidon, the Standard of a Troop of Horse-Guards; also the Officer which bears it.

H.

HALF FILES: the three foremost Men in the Field, when a Battalion is drawn up, are called the *Front half Files*, and the three hindermost Men the *Rear half Files*.

Half-

Half-Moon, an Out-work having only two Faces, which form together a Salient Angle, whose Gorge bends in like a Bow or Crescent. It is much the same with a Ravelin, only it is chiefly used to cover the Point of a Bastion, whereas the Ravelins are always placed before the Curtin.

Halt. To *halt* is to stand still, to discontinue a March, either in order to rest, or on any account whatsoever.

Head of a Camp, the Ground before it, on which the Army draws out.

Head of a Work, the Front of it next the Enemy.

Hendecagon, a Figure that has eleven Sides and as many Angles.

Heptagon, a Figure that has seven Sides and Angles.

Herisson, a Beam arm'd with Iron Spikes, supported in the Middle by a Stake, about which it turns on a Point, and serves as a Barrier to block up a Passage.

Herse. See *Portcullice*.

Herse also signifies a Harrow, which the Besieged, for want of *Chevaux de Frise*, lay in Breaches, &c. with the Points upwards, to incommode the March of an Enemy.

Herfillon, a Plank stuck full of Nails or Spikes, for the same Use as the *Herse*.

Hexagon, a Figure which has six Sides and as many Angles.

Hollow Square. See *Square*.

Honey-Comb, is a Flaw in the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance.

Horn-Work, a Sort of Out-work, consisting of two Demi-bastions join'd by a Curtin, and closed by parallel Sides, terminating at the Gorge of the Work.

Horse-shoe, a round or oval Work, inclosed with a Parapet, raised in the Moat of a marshy Place, or in low Grounds; sometimes also to cover a Gate, or to keep a Guard in to prevent Surprise.

Hussars, are Horsemen, cloathed in Tygers and other Skins, and adorn'd with Plumes of Feathers. Their Arms are the Sabre and Bayonet. The Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *France* have of these Hussars in their Service.

I.

I*NDENTED Line* is that which runs in and out like the Teeth of a Saw, often used upon the Bank of a Counterscarp, upon a River, &c.

Infantry comprehends the whole Body of Foot-Soldiers.

Insult. To *insult*, is to assault or attack a Post with open Force, without making use of Trenches, Saps, or any regular Approaches.

Intrenchment, any Work that defends a Post against the Attacks of an Enemy, but generally taken for a Ditch or Trench with a Parapet.

Invalid, a Soldier that has been worn out or disabled in the Service.

Investing a Place signifies the securing all its Avenues, and distributing Troops in the principal Posts round it, till the Artillery or the rest of the Army come up, in order to carry on the Siege.

LADLE

L.

LADLE for a Gun, a long Staff with a Plate at the End of it, bow'd half round, to put the Charge into the Piece.

Lanspessade, an inferior Officer, subordinate to the Corporal, to assist him in his Duty, and supply his Place in his Absence.

Lieutenant-General, an Officer next in Place to the General, who in Battle commands one of the Lines or Wings; a Detachment upon a March, or a flying Camp; and a particular Quarter at a Siege. *Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance* has the Charge of the Artillery, and whatever belongs to it, under the Master-General, or in his Absence. *Lieutenant-Colonel* is next in Rank to the Colonel, and commands when he is absent. A *Lieutenant* of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons, is an Officer in every Troop or Company next in Post to the Captain.

Lieutenant en Second. See *Second*.

Light Horse, a Name given to distinguish them from the Horsemen who formerly wore Armour, as now the German Cuirassiers. In England all are now call'd Light Horse, except the Troops of Life-Guards.

Line is understood of the Disposition of an Army in order of Battle, its Front being extended as far as the Ground will allow, that it may not be flank'd. An Army is generally drawn up in three Lines; the first call'd the *Van*, the second the *Main Body*, and the third the *Reverse*; with a convenient Distance between them, that they may not put one another into Confusion, and
may

may have room to rally. *Line* is sometimes taken for a Trench or Parapet, and sometimes for a Row of Gabions, or Bags full of Earth, to cover Men from the Enemy's Fire. *Line of Defence* is that which represents the Flight of a Ball, particularly a musket Ball, from the Place where the Musketeer must stand to scour the Face of the Bastion. *Line of Defence sissant* is that drawn from the Angle of the Curtin to that of the opposite Bastion, without touching the Face of the Bastion. *Line of Defence rasant* is that drawn from the Point of the Bastion along the Face, till it come to the Curtin.

Lines of Approach. See *Approaches*.

Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation. See *Circumvallation*, &c.

Lines of Communication, are Trenches that run from one Work to another.

Lizier. See *Berme*.

Lockspit, a small Trench open'd with a Spade, to mark out the first Lines of any Work.

Lodgment, Work cast up by the Besiegers in some dangerous Post they have gain'd, to cover themselves from the Fire of the Besieged.

Lozenge. See *Rhombus*.

Lunette, a small Work consisting of two Faces making an Angle inwards, generally raised before the Curtin in Ditches full of Water, serving instead of a *Fausse-Braye* to dispute the Passage of the Ditch.

M.

MADRIER, a thick Plank, sometimes armed with Iron-Plates, having a Cavity sufficient to receive the Mouth of a Petard when charged; with which it is applied against a Gate or other Body

Body design'd to be broke down. Madriers are also put to other Uses.

Major-General, an Officer that receives the General's Orders, and delivers them out to the Majors of Brigades. He also views the Ground to encamp on, and does other Duties, being the next commanding Officer to the General and Lieutenant-General.

Major of a Brigade communicates the Orders he receives from the Major-General to the Major of each Regiment.

Major of a Regiment is to convey all Orders to it, to draw it up, and exercise it, to see it march in good Order, to look to its Quarters, to rally it if broken, &c. being the only Officer among the Foot who is allow'd to be on Horseback in time of Service.

Major of a Town, or *Town-Major*, the third Officer in a Garrison, being next to the Deputy-Governor.

Mantelets, Blinds made of thick Planks, Musket-proof, and often cover'd with Tin, which the Pioneers generally roll before them, being fix'd upon Wheels, to cover them from the Enemy's Fire. There are double Mantelets, which make an Angle, and cover both the Front and Flank.

March, implies the moving of a Body of Men from one Place to another, or the Beat of Drum used on such Occasions.

Marschal de Camp, much the same as a Major General.

Marines, Soldiers who serve on board of Ships.

Match, a Sort of Rope slightly twisted, and prepared

prepared in such a manner, that when once lighted at the End, it burns on gradually and regularly, without ever going out as long as any of it is left. It is used for the firing of of Artillery, Mines, Fireworks, and Match-Lock Musket.

Matrosses, Soldiers belonging to the Artillery, next under the Gunners, whom they are to assist in traversing, sponging, loading and firing the Guns, &c. They carry Firelocks, and march along with the Store-Waggons, both as a Guard, and to assist in case a Waggon should break down.

Maxims in Fortification are certain general Rules establish'd by Engineers, and grounded on Reason and Experience, which ought to be well observ'd, in order to put a Place in a good Posture of Defence; the chief whereof are these that follow. 1. There must be no Part of a Fortification but what may be seen and defended from some other Part. 2. The Place fortified must command all Parts round about it. 3. The Works farthest remov'd from the Center of the Place must ever be open, and commanded by the nearest. 4. The flank'd Angle, or the Point of the Bastion, must be of seventy Degrees at least. 5. The acute flank'd Angle, the nearer it is to the Right Angle, is the better. 6. The shortest Faces are the best. 7. The Flank must have some Part under Covert. 8. There must be an entire Agreement between all the Maxims of Fortification; that is, Care must be taken that the adhering too strongly to one does not prejudice the other.

Merlon,

Merlon, that Part of a Parapet which is between two Embrasures of a Battery.

Military Execution, the ravaging and destroying of a Country that refuses to pay Contribution.

Mine, a subterraneous Canal or Passage dug under a Wall or Rampart of a Fortification, or any Place design'd to be blown up by Gunpowder.

Minion, a Sort of Cannon, whereof there are two Kinds, large and ordinary. The large minion is eight Feet long, and carries a Ball weighing three Pounds twelve Ounces. That of the ordinary Size is seven Feet long, and carries a Ball of three Pounds four Ounces Weight.

Moat. See *Ditch*.

Moineau, a little Sort of Bastion raised before a Curtin when it is too long, and the Bastions at the Ends too remote to defend one another. Sometimes it is join'd to the Curtin, and sometimes is divided from it by a Moat.

Mont-Pagnote, or *Post of the Invulnerable*, an Eminence chosen out of Cannon-shot of a Place besieged, where curious Persons post themselves to see an Attack, and the Manner of a Siege, out of Danger.

Mortar-piece, a short Piece of Ordnance, with a very large Bore and a close Chamber; this to hold the Charge of Powder, the other to contain the Bomb it is to throw. These Mortars are mounted on low Carriages, like those used at Sea, the Wheels being each of one Piece.

Motions of an Army, the several Marches and Countermarches it makes, or changing of its Posts,

Posts, either for better Ground, to force an Enemy to Battle, to avoid it, or the like.

Moulinet, or *Turnstile*, is a cross of Wood, which turns horizontally upon a Stake, which stands at the Side of the Barrier, between the Bars of which the Footmen pass.

Mount. See *Cavalier*.

Musket-Baskets. These are twelve or eighteen Inches high, somewhat narrower at the Bottom than the Top, so that there is Room to lay a Musket between them, and fire upon an Enemy. They are fill'd with Earth, and set upon low Breast-works, or upon such as have been beaten down.

Musketeers, Soldiers in every Regiment of Foot that are arm'd with Muskets. In *France* there are two Companies, or rather Troops, call'd *Musquetaires du Roy*, composed of Gentlemen excellently well mounted, who serve only for Preferment, and signalize themselves upon all desperate Occasions. They are reckon'd among the *Gendarmes*, and take place as such.

Musketoön, a short Gun, with a large Bore; the same as a Blunderbuss.

Muster, a Review of Troops, to take an Account of their Numbers, Condition, Arms, and Accoutrements.

Muster-Master-General. See *Commissary-General of the Musters*.

Muster-Rolls, Lists of the Soldiers in each Company, Troops, Regiment, &c.

Muzzle-ring of a Gun, that which encompasses and strengthens the Muzzle or Mouth of a Cannon.

NAILING

N.

NAILING of Cannon, the driving a large Nail or Iron Spike by main Force into the Touch-hole of a Piece of Artillery, so as to render it for some time unserviceable. The Remedy is to drill a new Touch-hole, for if the Spike be taken out, the Hole is left so large that the Piece cannot be fired. The most honourable thing the Garrison of a Place besieged can propose to themselves in a Sally is to nail up the Enemy's Cannon. For want of Spikes, they sometimes use small Flints or other Stones.

O.

OCTAGON, a Figure that has eight Sides and as many Angles.

Officers are distinguished into, 1. *General Officers*, who have Power not only over one Regiment, Troop, or Company, but over a Body composed of several Regiments. These are the General, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, Brigadiers, Quarter-Master and Adjutant-Generals. 2. *Field-Officers*, who have Command over a whole Regiment; which are the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major. *Commission-Officers* are those who are appointed by the King's Commission, which are all from the General to the Ensign and Cornet inclusive. 4. Those who have not the King's Commission, but are appointed by the Colonels and Captains, are call'd

E

Warrant

Warrant or *Staff-Officers*; which are Quarter-Masters, Serjeants, and Corporals; and in this Number are included Chaplains and Surgeons.
 5. *Subaltern-Officers* are Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cornets.

Opening the Trenches is the first breaking of Ground by the Besiegers, in order to carry on their Approaches.

Order of Battle, the Form in which an Army is drawn up to engage an Enemy.

Ordnance. See *Cannon*.

Orgues, long and substantial Pieces of Wood, pointed with Iron, and hung each by a separate Rope, perpendicularly, over the Gateway of a City, ready on any Surprise, or Attempt of an Enemy, to be let down in the Gateway to stop it up. These are reckon'd better than Portcullices, because the Orgues being sever'd from one another, the stopping of one is no Hindrance to the Fall of the rest; whereas the Pieces of which the Portcullices consist being all made fast to one another, when one stops all stop; so that an Enemy may sometimes clap a wooden Horse across the Gate, and keep up the whole Range of Pieces.—*Orgues* is also used for a Machine composed of several Harquebuss or Musket-Barrels bound together, by means whereof several Explosions are made at once, to defend a Breach, or other Place attacked.

Orillon, or *Blind*, a Mass of Earth faced with Stone, advancing beyond the Shoulder of those Bastions that have Casemates, to cover the Cannon in them, and prevent their being dismounted

ed

ed by the Enemy. Some Orillons are round, and others almost square, which last are properly call'd *Epaulements*.

Orthographical Section, or *Profile*, is a Draught which shews the Thickness, Breadth, Depth, and Height of any Work, as it would appear if it were perpendicularly cut from the Top to the Bottom.

Out-works are all those which cover the Body of a Place next the Campaign, or without the first Enclosure; as Ravelins, Half-Moons, Horn-works, Tenailles, Crown-works, Swallow's Tails, Envelopes, and the like. If there be several Out-works one before another, those that are nearest the Place ought to command those that are farthest advanced into the Country; that is, they must have higher Ramparts, so as to overlook and fire upon the Besiegers when they have got Possession of those at a Distance. The Gorges of them must have no Parapet, lest it might serve the Besiegers, when they are Masters of it, to cover themselves against the Fire of the Besieged; and therefore they are only palisaded, to prevent Surprise.

P.

PACE, a Measure used in Fortification, and much spoken of in military Discipline. The ordinary Pace or Step of a Man is two Foot and a half, though it is generally reckon'd a Yard. The *geometrical* or *German*, call'd also the *greater* Pace, is five Feet, a thousand of which Paces make an *Italian* Mile.

Palisades, Palisadoes, or Piles; large Stakes or Spars, six or seven Inches square, and eight Feet long, three whereof are let into the Ground. They are used to fortify the Avenues of open Forts, Gorges, Half-Moons, the Bottoms of Ditches, the Parapets of Covert-Ways, and in general all Posts that are liable to Surprise, or may be carried by Assault. Sometimes Pallisades are planted perpendicularly, and sometimes inclining a little towards the Ground next the Enemy, that if they should throw Ropes about them to pull them up, they may slip off. They are to stand so close that no Interval remain between them, except what will serve for the Muzzle of a Musket, or to thrust a Pike through. —Turning Palisades are a modern Invention, contriv'd so as to turn up and down like Traps, whereby they are preserv'd from being destroy'd by the Enemy's Shot, and yet are always ready to do the proper Service of Palisades in case of an Attack.

Pan, the same as the Face of the Bastion. See *Face*.

Pandours, Infantry whose Habit is a Bonnet, the hinder Point of which falls down upon the Back like a Sack, a large loose upper Garment, fixed tight to their Bodie by a Girdle, with great Sleeves, and linen Breeches, which are also large, and reach down to their Ancles; instead of Shoes they have a piece of Leather, or perhaps a Felt, tied about the Foot with a Cord. They use Fire-Arms well, and are excellent Marksmen; they carry a Fuzil, and four Pistols; they make use of great Sabres, a Couteau, and another

ther Instrument of Steel, made like a Rake, which they carry in their Bonnet, and which serves them for several Uses, particularly to defend themselves, when they have no other Weapon ready.

Parade, the Place where Troops assemble, either in order to mount the Guards, or for any other Service.

Parapet, or *Breast-work*, a Work raised on Ramparts, Bastions, &c. serving to cover the Soldiers and the Cannon from the Shot of the Enemy. The *Parapet Royal*, or that of the Rampart, is to be of Earth, eighteen or twenty Feet thick, six Feet high towards the Place, and four or five towards the Country; which difference of Height makes a Glacis or Slope for the Musketeers to fire down into the Ditch, or at least upon the Counterscarp. The Parapet of the Trenches is made of the Earth dug up; or of Gabions, Fascines, Barrels or Bags of Earth, and the like.

Park of the Artillery, a Post in a Camp, out of Cannon-shot of the Enemy, and fortified to secure the Magazines and Ammunition; where, to prevent Accidents by Fire, only Pikemen do Duty.

Park of Provisions is a Place in a Camp, in the Rear of every Regiment, taken up by Sutlers and others, who sell Provisions to the Soldiers.

Parley. See *Chamade*.

Partisan, an able cunning Soldier, fit to command a Party, who knows the Country, and how to avoid Ambushes, and surprize the Enemy.

Partuisan, a Weapon much like a Halbert.

Party, a small Body of Horse or Foot, or both, sent upon any Expedition.

Pas de Souris. See *Berme*.

Passe-volans. See *Faggots*.

Pate, a Platform like what is call'd a Horse-shoe, not always regular, but generally oval, encompass'd only with a Parapet, and having nothing to flank it. They are commonly erected in marshy Grounds, to cover the Gate of a Town.

Patrouille, or *Patroll*, a Night-Watch of about five or six Men commanded by a Serjeant, sent from the Guard to walk in the Streets, and prevent Disorders.

Pedrero, or *Paterero*, a small Piece of Ordnance, generally used on board Ships, to discharge Stones, broken Iron, or Partridge-Shot upon an Enemy attempting to board.

Pentagon, a Figure of five Sides and as many Angles.

Petard, a hollow Engine made of Metal, somewhat in the Shape of a high-crown'd Hat, about seven Inches deep, and five Inches over at the Mouth. When charged with fine Powder it is cover'd with a Madrier or thick Plank, well fasten'd to it with Ropes, having a Cavity to receive the Mouth of the Petard. Thus it is fix'd to Gates, Barriers, Bridges, &c, and, being fired, breaks them down by driving the Plank before it. Petards are also used in Counter-mines, to break through into the Enemy's Galleries.

Picket

Picket Guard. See *Guard*.

Picket, or *Picquet*, is a Stake sharp at one End, and pointed with Iron, used to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification, when the Engineer is laying down the Plan. There are also large Pickets drove into the Earth to hold together Fascines or Faggots, in a Work cast up in haste. Pickets are likewise Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horse in a Camp to tie their Horses to, and before the Foot to rest their Arms about them in a Ring. Sometimes a Horseman, for a considerable Offence, is sentenced to stand on the Picket; which is, to stand upon the Point of a Stake with one Foot, having the contrary Hand tied up as high as it can reach.—The Stakes with Notches towards the Top, to which the Cordages of Tents are fasten'd, are also call'd Pickets; whence, to *plant the Picket* is to encamp.

Pike, a Weapon for a Foot-Soldier, made of a long Staff, small and round, arm'd at the the End with a sharp Iron-Spear. The Pike was a long time in Use among the Infantry, but the Bayonet is now substituted in its Place.

Pioneer, a Labourer employ'd in an Army to level Roads, dig Mines, cast up Trenches, &c.

Place of Arms, absolutely taken, is a strong Town chosen for the chief Magazine of an Army.

Place of Arms in a Garrison is a large open Spot of Ground for the Garrison to rendezvous in, upon any sudden Alarm, or other Occasion.

Place

Place of Arms of an Attack is a Post near it, shelter'd by a Parapet, where the Soldiers are ready to sustain those at work in the Trenches against the Sallies of the Garrison.

Place of Arms of a Camp, a spacious Piece of Ground at the Head of it, to draw up the Army in Order of Battle. So the Place of Arms of a Troop or Company is the Spot of Ground where the Troop or Company draws up.

Plan, or *Ichnography*, the Draught on the Ground of any Fortification, shewing the Length of its Lines, the Angles they form, the Distances between them, the Breadth of the Moats, and Thickness of the Ramparts and Parapets: So that a Plan represents a Work as it would appear on the plain Field, were it cut off level with the Foundation.

Platform. See *Battery*.

Platoon, or *Peloton*, a small square Body of Musketeers, drawn out of a Battalion, to strengthen the Angles when they form the Hollow Square. They are also placed between the Squadrons of Horse to sustain them, and used in Streights and Defiles, where there is not room for the whole Battalion or Regiment.

Point-blank denotes the Shot of a Gun levell'd horizontally, without mounting or sinking the Muzzle of the Piece.

Polygon, in Fortification, is the Figure or Perimeter of a fortified Place. The *Interior Polygon* is the main Body of the Works, or Town, excluding the Outworks. The *Exterior Polygon* is an Out-line drawn quite round the Works, from one outermost Angle to another.

Ponton,

Ponton, or *Pontoon*, a floating Bridge of Boats with Planks laid over them, and Rails on the Sides, for passing an Army over a River. The modern Ponton, made of Copper, has been spoken of under the Article *Bridge*.

Pont Volant. See *Bridge*.

Portcullice, *Herse*, or *Sarrazine*, consists of several great Pieces of Wood join'd across one another like a Harrow, and pointed at the Ends with Iron. These used formerly to hang over Gateways of fortified Places, to be let down in case an Enemy should come so suddenly as not to allow Time to shut the Gates; but Orgues are found to answer the Purpose better.

Postern, a small Door, usually made in the Flank of a Bastion, whereby the Garrison can march in and out unperceiv'd by the Enemy.

Priest's-Cap. See *Bonnet à Prestre*.

Profile. See *Orthographical Section*.

Provost Marshal, an Officer appointed to seize and secure Deserters and other Criminals, and also to set Rates on Provisions in the Army.

Q

QUADRANT, an Instrument used by Gunners for levelling, mounting, or lowering a Piece of Ordnance.

Quadrate. To quadrate a Piece is to see that it be duly placed or well poised on the Carriage.

Quarter, is the sparing the Lives of the vanquish'd Enemies, and giving them good Treatment.

Quarters at a Siege, are the Encampments on the principal Avenues of a Place, to prevent Relief

Relief or Convoys.—*Winter Quarters* is sometimes taken for the Interval between two Campaigns, but more generally for the Place or Places where Troops are lodged during the Winter. *Quarters of Refreshment*, are those into which Troops that have been much harrass'd are sent to recover Strength or Health, during some Time of the Campaign.

Quarter-Master, an Officer whose principal Business is to look after the Quarters of the Soldiers. Besides the Quarter-Master-General of the Army, there is a Quarter-Master to every Regiment of Foot, and one to every Troop of Horse.

Queue-d'Yronde, or *Swallow's-Tail*, an Out-work whose Sides open towards the Head or Campaign, and draw narrower towards the Gorge; so that in Figure it resembles the Tail of a Swallow. Some single as well as double *Tenailles*, and *Horn-works*, are call'd by this Name.

R.

RABINET, the smallest Piece of Cannon but one, carrying a Ball of eight Ounces.

Raising a Siege is giving over the Attack of a Place, and quitting the Works.

Rampart, a massy Bank or Elevation of Earth, raised about the Body of a Place, to resist the Enemy's great Shot, and cover the Buildings. On the Rampart the Soldiers keep Guard, and Cannon are planted for the Defence of the Town. A Parapet is rais'd upon it towards the

the Country, to shelter the Defendants from the Shot of the Besiegers.

Ranforce Ring of a Gun. That which is next before the Touch-hole, between it and the Trunnions.

Rank, the strait Line the Soldiers of a Battalion or Squadron make as they stand Side by Side.

Ration, a Day's Allowance of Bread, Drink, Forage, &c. given to every Man and Horse.

Ravelin, a Work raised on the Counterscarp, before the Curtain of a Place, consisting only of two Faces, which form a Salient Angle. There is little Difference between a Ravelin and a Half-Moon, but that the latter is always used to cover the Point of a Bastion.

Rear is the hindmost Part of an Army. *Rear-Rank* is the last Rank of a Battalion or Squadron. *Rear Half-Files* are the three hindmost Ranks, when a Battalion is drawn up six deep. So we say *Rear-Line*, *Rear-Guard*, &c.

Recoil of Cannon, is the Motion or Run it takes backwards when fired.

Redens, or *Redans,* are indented Works running in and out like the Teeth of a Saw, forming Salient and Re-entering Angles. The Parapet of the Covert-Way is usually carried on after this Manner.

Redoubt, or *Redoute,* a small square Fort, without any Defence but in Front, used in Trenches, Lines of Circumvallation, Contravallation, and Approach; also for the lodging of *Corps de Garde*, and to defend Passages.

Reduit,

Reduit, an advantageous Piece of Ground, entrenched from the rest of the Place, to retire to in case of Surprise.

Reform. To reform is to reduce a Body of Men, either by disbanding the Whole, or only breaking a Part and retaining the rest.

Reform'd Officer, is one whose Troop or Company is broke, and he continued in whole or half Pay.

Regiment, a Body of several Companies of Foot, or Troops of Horse, commanded by a Colonel. The Number of Troops or Companies in a Regiment is as undetermined as that of the Men in a Troop or Company. There are Regiments of Horse that are not above 300 Men, and some in *Germany* of 2000: So there are Regiments of Foot of only seven or eight hundred Men, and the Regiment of *Picardy* in *France* consists of 120 Companies, which, at fifty in a Company, amounts to 6000.

Relais. See *Berme*.

Relieve. To relieve the Guard, or Trenches, is to bring fresh Men thither, and send those to Rest who have been upon Duty before.

Remount. To remount the Cavalry, is to furnish those with new Horses, who have had theirs kill'd or disabled.

Rendezvous, the Place where Troops are to assemble.

Reserve, or *Body of Reserve*. See *Line*.

Retirade, a Retrenchment, commonly consisting of two Faces which make an Angle inwards, and raised in the Body of a Bastion, or other Work, that is intended to be disputed

Inch

Inch by Inch, after the first Defences are demolished'd.

Retraite. See *Berme*.

Retrenchment is used for any Sort of Work thrown up to strengthen or defend a Post against an Enemy; such as Ditches with Parapets, Gabions, Fascines, &c. for a Covering. But these Works are most properly so call'd when they are made behind another Defence which the Enemy has already won.

Returns of a Trench are the several Turnings and Windings which form the Lines of a Trench.

Reverse signifies on the back, or behind. So we say a *Reverse Battery*, &c.

Rhineland Rod, a Measure used by *Dutch* Engineers, being two Fathom, or twelve Foot.

Rhomboid, a quadrilateral Figure, that has the opposite Sides and Angles equal.

Rhombus, a square Figure that has the four Sides equal, but not the Angles.

Rideau, a small rising Ground running along a Plain, serving to cover a Camp, or give an Advantage to a Post.

Rondel, is a round Tower, sometimes raised at the foot of the Bastions.

Roster, is a Plan or Table by which the Duty of Field Officers, Captains, Subalterns, entire Battalions and Squadrons are regulated.

Round, a Watch commanded by an Officer, that goes in the Night about the Rampart of a strong Place.

Roul. Officers of equal Quality, who mount the same Guard and take their Turns in relieving one another, are said to *roul*.

Ruffle, a Beat on the Drum; Lieutenant-Generals have three Ruffles; Major Generals two; Brigadiers one; and Governors one, as they pass by the Regiment.

Run the Gauntlet. When a Soldier is sentenced to undergo this Punishment, the Regiment is drawn up making a Lane, with every Man a Wand in his Hand, with which they whip the Criminal as he runs between them with his Back naked.

S.

SAFE-GUARD, a Protection given by a Prince, or his General, to some of the Enemy's Country, to secure it from being ravaged or burden'd with Soldiers.

Saignor. A Moat to empty the Water by subterranean Conveyances, after throwing up the Mud that remains.

Saker, the Name of a Piece of Ordnance. That of the largest Size carries a Ball weighing seven Pounds five Ounces; the ordinary Saker a Ball of six Pounds.

Sally, the issuing out of the Besieged from their Town or Fort, and falling upon the Besiegers in order to cut them off, destroy their Works, nail up their Cannon, and the like.

Salute, a Discharge of Cannon, or small Arms, or both, in Honour of some Person of extraordinary Quality. Royal Persons and Generals are

are also saluted by bowing the Colours to the Ground.

Sappe, a deep Trench carried far into the Ground, descending by Steps from the Top to the Bottom, so that it covers on the Sides; and over-head are laid Madriers or thick Planks, with Earth upon them, to secure them against Fire. Formerly the Word signified a Hole dug under a Wall or Building, in order to overthrow it.

Sarrazin. See *Portcullice*.

Saucisse, a long Train of Powder roll'd up in a pitch'd Cloth, so that it reach'd from the Chamber of the Mine to the Place where the Engineer stands to spring it. This Roll is about two Inches in Diameter, and there are generally two to each Mine, that if one fails, the other may hit.

Saucissons, Faggots made of thick Branches of Trees, or of the Trunks of Shrubs bound together; whose Use is to cover the Men, and to serve as Epaulments. The Saucissor differs from the Fascine, which is only made of small Branches.

Scalade, or *Escalade*, an Assault made upon the Wall or Rampart of a City by Means of Ladders, without carrying on Works in form to secure the Men.

Scarp, the Slope of that Side of a Ditch which is next the Place, and faces the Field.

Scouring the Length of a Line, is to rake it with Shot from one End to the other.

Second Captain, or *Lieutenant en Second*. One whose Company has been broke, and he is

joined to another, to act and serve under the Captain or Lieutenant of it, and receive pay as reformed. There are also Second Captains and Lieutenants of the first Creation, that is, who were never so in the other Companies.

Seniority, amongst military Men, implies the Time elapsed since the first raising of a Regiment, or an Officer's receiving his Commission. The Colonels of Horse have Precedence and Command according to the Seniority of their Commissions, but the Colonels of Foot according to the Seniority of their Regiments. The Captains of the same Regiments, either of Horse or Foot, roll and have Place among themselves according to Seniority of Commission; and their Troops or Companies have no Preference one before the other, but by the Date of their Captains Commissions.

Centinel, a private Soldier placed in some Post to prevent any Surprize from an Enemy. One that is placed in a very advanced and dangerous Post is call'd a *Sentinel perdu*.

Sergeant, or *Serjeant*, an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot or Troop of Dragoons, appointed to see Discipline observ'd, to teach the Men the Exercise of their Arms, to see due Distances kept, to straiten the Ranks and Files, &c.

Shot, all Sorts of Bullets for whatsoever Fire-Arms, from the Cannon to the Pistol.

Shoulder of a Bastion. See *Epaule*.

Sides of Hornworks, Tenailles, and such-like Out-works, are the Ramparts and Parapets that inclose

inclose them on the Right and Left from the Gorge to the Head.

Sillon, a Work raised in the Midst of a Ditch to defend it, when it is too wide. The Sillon is more usually denominated *Envelope*.

Sixain, an ancient Order of Battle for six Battalions, which being ranged in one Line, the second and fifth are made to advance, and form the Van; the first and sixth to retire, and form the Rear-guard; whilst the third and fourth remain on the Spot, and constitute the Corps or Body of the Battle.

Skirmish, a small Encounter of a few Men, when they fight in Confusion, without observing Order.

Spontoon, is a Weapon much like a Halbert, now used instead of a Half-pike by Captains and Lieutenants of Foot.

Sponge, a long Staff or Rammer with a Roll at one End, cover'd with a Piece of Sheep's-skin, to scour great Guns after firing, before they are charged with fresh Powder.

Spurs are Walls that cross a Part of the Rampart, and join to the Town Wall.

Squadron, a Body of Horse, the Number not fix'd, but usually from one hundred to two hundred.

Square Body of Men is that which has as many in File as in Rank, and is equal whichever Way it faces. — A *Hollow-Square*, is a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in the Middle for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, facing and cover'd every way by Pikes to oppose the Horse.

Standard, a Piece of Silk a Foot and a half Square, on which is embroidered the Arms, Device, or Cypher of the Prince or the Colonel.

Star-Fort is a Work with several Faces, generally composed of from five to eight Points, with salient and re-entring Angles flanking one another, every one of its Sides containing from twelve to twenty-five Fathoms.

Star-Redoubts, of four or five, of six or more Points, otherwise called an *Essole*. These are all small Forts or Redoubts with Angles salient, and returning, or entring; they are not much used at present, because their Angle inwards is not flanked, and the square Redoubts are sooner built, and are as serviceable.

Straw. For *Straw* is a Word to dismiss Soldiers when they have grounded their Arms, so that they be ready to return to them upon the first firing of a Musket or Beat of Drum.

Subaltern. See *Officer*.

Sub-Brigadier, *Sub-Lieutenant*, and the like, are Officers appointed for the Ease of the Brigadier, Lieutenant, &c.

Subsistence, Money given to Soldiers for their present Support till the general Pay-Days, when they receive what more is due to them.

Sutler is one that follows a Camp, and sells Provisions to the Soldiers. There are also Suters in a Garrison.

Swallow's-Tail. See *Queue-d'Yronde*.

T.

TAIL of the Trenches is the first Work the Besiegers make at the opening of the Trenches,

Trenches, as the Head of the Attack is that carried on towards the Place.

Talus, the Slope allow'd to every Work raised of Earth, that it may stand the faster; and is more or less, according as the Earth is looser or more binding. The Slope of a Rampart or other Work next the Town is call'd the *Inward Talus*; and the *Outward Talus* is the Slope on the Side towards the Country.

Tat-too, a Beat of Drum at Night, to give Soldiers notice to repair to their Quarters in a Town, or to their Tents in a Camp.

Temoins. See *Witnesses*.

Tenaille, an Outwork, whereof there are two Sorts, the Single and the Double. The *Single Tenaille* is a Work, whose Head is form'd by two Faces making one re-entering Angle, whose Sides are parallel from the Head to the Gorge. The Head of the *Double Tenaille* is form'd by four Sides, which make two Angles inwards, and three Angles salient, and whose Sides likewise run parallel. When the Sides are not parallel, but there is more Breadth at the Head than at the Gorge, the Work is call'd *Queue-d'Yronde*, or *Swallow's Tail*.—The *Tenaille of a Place* is what is comprehended between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions. *Tenaille of the Ditch* is a low Work raised in the Middle of it before the Curtain.

Terre Plaine is the Top, Platform, or horizontal Surface of the Rampart, terminated by the Parapet on that Side towards the Country, and by the inner Talus on the Side towards the Place.

Tertiate.

Tertiate. To tertiate a Cannon is to try whether it has its due Thickness of Metal in all Parts.

Toise, a Fathom, or six Feet.

Train of Artillery, the great Guns and warlike Stores that belong to an Army in the Field.

Trapeze, a Figure that has only two of its four Sides parallel.

Trapezoid, or *Tablet*, has all its four Sides and Angles unequal, and no Sides parallel.

Traverse, a Trench with a Parapet, and sometimes two, one on each Side. It is sometimes open, and sometimes cover'd with Planks loaded with Earth. The Word is often taken for a Gallery, and also signifies a Retrenchment, or Line fortified with Fascines, Barrels or Bags of Earth, Gabions, &c.—To *traverse*, in Gunnery, signifies to turn or move a Piece of Ordnance, in order to bring it to bear, or lie level with the Mark.

Trench, in general, signifies any Ditch or Cut made in the Earth.

Trenches, call'd also *Lines of Approach*, and *Lines of Attack*, are Works carried on by the Besiegers to approach more securely to the Place attacked. They are carried on differently according to the Nature of the Ground; for if it be fit to dig, the Trenches are nothing but a Ditch or Way sunk down into the Earth, having a Parapet towards the Place besieged; being eight or ten Feet in Breadth, and six or seven in Depth: But if it be rocky about the Town, the Trenches are only an Elevation of Faggots, Gabions, Woolpacks, Epaulements of Earth brought

brought from a Distance, or any thing that may cover the Men.—*Opening the Trenches* is when the Besiegers begin to dig or work upon the Line of Approaches, which is generally done in the Night-time. To *mount the Trenches* is to go into them upon Duty; and when fresh Men supply the Place of others, it is call'd *relieving the Trenches*.

Troop, a small Body of Horse or Dragoons, the Number not determined, but usually about fifty, under the Command of a Captain.—To *beat the Troop* is meant of the second Beat of Drum when the Foot are to march, at which they are to repair to their Colours.

Trumpet, signifies either the martial Instrument used among the Horse, or the Man that sounds it. There is one belonging to each Troop.

Trunnions, two Pieces of Metal sticking out of the Sides of a Cannon, about the Middle of it, whereby it rests upon the Cheeks of the Carriage.

Turupike. See *Chevaux de Frise*.

V.

VAN, or *Van-Guard*, the first Line of an Army drawn up in Order of Battle, which gives the first Charge upon the Enemy. The *Van* is the Front or foremost Part of any Body or Bodies of Men.

Vedette, a Centinel on Horseback, detach'd from the main Body of the Army, to discover and give Notice of the Enemy's Designs.

Utensils are the Moveables with which a Host is obliged to furnish a Soldier quarter'd with him.

They

They are usually reckon'd a Bed and Bed-Cloaths, a Pot, a Dish, and a Spoon: He is also to have a Place at the Fire, and a Candle.

W.

W *Arasdins* or *Sclavonians*. Their Cloathing is nothing but a Cassock of coarse white Cloth, which comes down to their Knees, and which they bind to their Bodies with a leather Thong; their Breeches are very large, made of Linen, and come down to their Ancles; their Shoes are a Piece of Skin or Felt, tied to their Feet with Cords. On their Heads they have a Bonnet of black Felt which rises up like a Sugar-loaf, but round, the Brim of which is cut with a Peak: Their Arms are a Fuzil, and Pistols; the But-End of their Fuzil serves them for Spades, when they have occasion to throw up Earth; they carry also a great Knife, and when they kill their Enemies, they put them out of their Pain with it. They also carry a Mace, with which they, by reason of their great Strength, easily knock down a Horse or break open a Gate.

Warrant-Officer. See *Officer*.

Way of the Rounds. See *Fausse-Braye*.

Well, a Depth which the Miner sinks into the Ground, from whence he carries on Branches or Galleries, either to prepare a Mine, or to find out and disappoint those of the Enemy.

Wheeling is a Motion that brings a Battalion or Squadron to front on that Side where the Flank was. If the Battalion wheels to the Right, the Left Wing moves first, describing the fourth

Part

Part of a Circle about the File-Leader on the Right, who is the Center of the Motion, and stirs not off his Ground. If the Wheeling be to the Left, the contrary is perform'd. Squadrons of Horse wheel much after the same Manner.

Wings are the two Flanks or Extremes of an Army ranged in Order of Battle. The Cavalry are always posted in the Wings, that is, on the Flanks, or the Right and Left Sides of each Line, to cover the Foot in the Middle.—The two Files which terminate a Battalion or Squadron on the Right and Left are also call'd *Wings*.—The Word is likewise used to denote the large Sides of Horn-works, Crown-works, Tenailles, and the like Out-works; that is, the Ramparts and Parapets with which they are bounded from their Gorge to the Front.

Winter-Quarters. See *Quarters*.

Witnesses, or *Tennins*, are certain Parcels of Earth left in the Foundation of those Places that are dug down, in order to make a Judgment by them, how many cubical Feet or Fathoms of Earth have been dug out.

Word, or *Watch-Word*, in an Army or Garrison, is some peculiar Word or Sentence, by which the Soldiers know and distinguish one another in the Night, and by which Spies and designing Persons are discover'd. It is also used to prevent Surprizes. The Word is given out in an Army every Night by the General, and in a Garrison by the Governor, or other Officer commanding in chief.

Word of Command. The Terms used by Officers in Exercise, or upon Service.

Works

Works is generally understood of the Fortifications about the Body of a Place, as by *Out-Works* are meant those without the first Inclosure. The Word is also used to signify the Approaches of the Besiegers, and the several Lines, Trenches, &c. made round a Place, an Army, or the like, for its Security.

Y.

YOUNGER Regiment, or Officer. That Regiment is youngest which was last raised; and that Officer youngest whose Commission is of the latest Date, though he be never so old a Man, or have serv'd never so long in other Capacities. See more of this under the Word *Seniority*.

Z.

ZIGZAG, is a Line making several Angles, in approaching, or erecting a Work, to prevent the Men being fired on in a strait Line, or enfiladed.



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A NAVAL DICTIONARY.

A.

A B A F T or *Aft*, the Stern or After-parts of a Ship.

The Mast hangs aft, towards the Stern.

Amain, is to lower the Top-sails at once ; or if spoke to an Enemy, signifies to *yield*.

Anchor, a large iron Instrument, the Figure of which is well known. It is fixed to the Cable, and let down to fasten a Ship to the Bottom of the Sea. They have on board Men of War Anchors of different Sorts, distinguished by the Names of *Sheet*, *Spare*, *Best*, and *Small Bower*.

The Anchor is apeek, when it is right under the Haufe.

The Anchor is a Cock-bill, when it hangs right up and down by the Ship's side.

The Anchor is foul, when the Cable is entangled about the Flook.

The Anchor is come home, when the Violence of Wind and Tide drives a Ship so that the Anchor cannot hold her.

G

Avast,

Avast, to stop, hold, or stay.

Awnings, Sails set up over the Deck or Poop to keep off the Sun, Rain, or Wind.

B.

B*ACK stays*, Two Ropes reaching from the Mast-head to the Deck to strengthen the Mast, and prevent it from falling forwards.

Ballast, Stones, Iron, &c. laid in the Hold, to keep the Ship stiff that she may bear the more sail.

The Ballast shoots, when it runs from one side to the other.

Free the Ballast, separate or divide it.

To bale, to cast the Water out of the Hold.

Bear in with Land, to sail towards Land.

Bear to, to sail before the Wind.

Bear under her Lee, when a Ship that was to windward comes under another's Stern, and gives her the Wind.

Bear up the Helm, let her go more large before the Wind.

Bear up round, let her go directly before the Wind.

Belay, make fast.

To bend a Cable, to make it fast.

The Bidge, the flattest part of a Ship's Bottom.

The Ship is bildged, has struck off some Timber, and has sprung a Leak.

Birth, is a proper Distance observed between Ships lying at Anchor or under Sail. Also the Place aboard for a Mess to put their Chests, &c. Also a convenient Place for mooring of a Ship.

Bittacle, a kind of Locker to hold the Compass,

pass, a Glass and Candle, and stands on the Quarter Deck, just before the Steering Wheel, whereby he that steers the Ship, is enabled to keep her in her right Course.

Bite, any Part or Turn of a Rope but the End; so when they cannot take hold of the End of a Rope, they say, *Give me the Bite*.

Billage, the Breach of the Place the Ship rests on when she is aground.

Bitter. Any Turn of a Cable about the Bitts is termed a *Bitter*, so that the Cable may be let out by little and little. And when a Ship is stopped by a Cable, she is said to be brought up by a *Bitter*.

Bitter end of the Cable, the End which is wound about the Bitts.

The Bitts, two square Pieces of Timber, to which the Cables are fastened, when the ship rides at Anchor.

Blocks, are fitted with Shivers and Pins for running Rigging to go through, and are of different Kinds.

Bluff beaded, a Ship is said to be so, when she is built with a small, or too upright Rake forward on.

Boatswain, the Officer who takes charge of all the standing and running Rigging, Cables, Cordage, Anchors, Sails, Boats, and other Stores.

Bonnetts, small Sails to be laced on upon the Main or Fore-sail, and Jibbs of Sloops, Yachts or Hoys, when fair, or to be taken off in foul Weather.

Shake off the Bonnett, to take it off.

Boom, a long Pole to spread out the Clew of the Sail. Also those Poles with Bushes or Baskets on the Top which are placed near Lakes, to direct how to steer into a Channel.

Board and Board, when two Ships touch one another.

Board it up, turn to the Windward.

Bowline, is a Rope fastened in three or four Parts of the Back of the Sail, which is called the *Bowline Bride*; but the *Mizzen Bowline* is fastened at the lower End of the Yard.

Bowse, to haul or pull; so hauling upon the Tack, is called *Bowling upon the Tack*, and when they would have the Men pull together, they say *Bowse away*.

Braces, all the Yards in a Ship, except the *Mizzen*, has two; their Use is to bring the Yard so that it may stand at Right-angles with the Length of the Ship.

Brails, small Ropes whose Use are for furling the *Mizzen*, to haul up its Bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall.

Break Bulk, to take out the first Goods of the Cargo.

Breeming, is burning off the Weeds, Filth, &c. which a Ship contracts under Water with Furze, Faggots, or Reed, before her Bottom is caulked and graved.

Bulkhead, a Partition that goes across the Ship, as at the great Cabin, Steerage, Fore-castle, &c.

Bunt, the middle Part of the Sail when formed into a kind of Bag or Cavity, that the Sail may receive more Wind.

Buntlines,

Buntlines, small Ropes made fast to the Bottom of the Sails, in the Middle of the Bolt-rope to a Cringle, and so are reeved through a small Block, seized to the Yard; they are used to tie up the Bunt of the Sail for the better furling it.

Buoys, are made with old Masts, Barrels, &c. strongly hooped with Iron. Their Use is to lie on Shoals or Sands for Marks, and also to float directly over the Anchor, to shew where it lies.

Burden or *Burthen* of a Ship, is the Number of Tons she will carry; to know which, multiply the Length of the Keel by her Breadth and Half-breadth, and divide by the Number Ninety-four.

Burton, small Tackle to be fastened any where at Pleasure, to draw up things of little Burden.

Burton Pendants, short Ropes fastened at one End, either to the Head of the Mast, End of the Yards, on the Main-stay, or Back of the Rudder; and at the other End hath a Thimble spliced in, or a Block to reeve a Fall through.

Butt, the end of any Plank which joins to another on the Outside of a Ship under Water: When a Plank is loose at one end, they term it *Springing a Butt*.

Buttock, that part of the Ship's Stern under the Wing-transom

Bow, the Round of a Ship's Side forward, from the After-bitts on the Gun-deck to the Stem: If this be broad it is called a *Bold Bow*, and if narrow a *Lean Bow*.

C.

CABLES, are composed of many Ropes united, and their Business is to hold the Ship to the Anchor. These have several Names, according to their Size and Length.

Caulking, is the driving of Oachum, Hemp, or spun Hair into the Seams of the Ship's Planks to prevent leaking.

Cambring. A Deck lies cambring when it is higher in the Middle than at either End; and if the Keel is bent in the Middle upwards, we say she is *Camberkeeled*.

Canvas-hoses, are used for starting Water into or out of Casks.

Cap, a square piece of Timber with a round Hole, put over the head of the Mast. It keeps the Top-masts and Top-gallant Masts firm in the Tressle-trees where their Feet stand, as the lower Masts do in their Steps.

Capstons, are of two Kinds; the Jeer-capston, which is placed between the Main and Fore-mast, and used to heave upon the Jeer or Coil when the Anchor is weighing. The Main-capston is placed abaft the Main-mast, its Foot standing on a Step on the lower Deck, and its Head between the two upper Decks: it is used to weigh Anchors, hoist up or strike down Top-masts, heave Things of considerable Weight, or strain a Rope.

Careen. A Ship is said to be brought on a Careen, when she is laid on one Side, to trim, caulk, or mend the other.

Carlings, square Pieces of Timber ranging from Beam to Beam fore and aft the Ship, to strengthen the Deck.

Catharpings, small Ropes running in little Blocks from one Side of the Shrouds to the other near the Deck, to keep them taught, for the Ease and Safety of the Masts when the Ship rows.

Cathead, Pieces of Timber projecting over the Ship's Bow, from the Forecastle at the after End of the upper Rail of the Head, so far as to clear the Flook of the Anchor from the Ship's Side, in order to lodge it on the Fore-channel, that it may the more freely be let go again to anchor the Ship.

Channels, are Fore, Main, and Mizzen. They are Planks placed an edge against the upper Edge of the Wale, long enough for such a Number of dead Eyes to be placed thereon as the ship requires, and broad enough to prevent the Shrouds touching the Rails.

Chase, signifies Pursuit.

Cheeks of the Head, small Knees fay'd on each Side the Knee of the Head, bracing it strongly to both Bows.

Cheeks for Masts, two Pieces of Oak fay'd to the head of the Mast on each Side to strengthen it.

Chestrees, pieces of Timber fay'd perpendicularly up and down the Ship's Sides, for the Main-tack to be hauled through.

Cleats, are to belay small Rigging ; all Yards have a Pair in the Slings to stop the parallel and Jeer-blocks, and a Pair at each Yard-arm to stop the

the Straps of the Top-sail Sheet-blocks from sliding further on.

Clew, of the Sail, is the lower Corner which reaches down to the Earing, where the Tacks and Sheets are fastened.

Clew-garnet, a Rope fastened to the Clew of the Sail, from whence it runs in a Block, seized to the Middle of the Fore or Main-yard, to haul up the Clew of the Sail close to the Middle of the Yard in order to furl it.

Clew-line, the same to the Top-sails, Top-gallant Sails, and Sprit-sails, as the Clew-garnet is to the fore and main Courses.

Clinch, that part of a Cable, which is bent to the Ring of the Anchor made fast.

Coach, is before the Bulkhead of the Round-house or Captain's Cabbin on the Quarter Deck, when a Flag-ship, and used for dining in as the Steerage is.

Cockpit, a Platform on the Orlop abaft, where the Steward's Room, Purser's and Surgeon's Cabbins are built.

Colours, are of various Sorts. The *Ensign* is a Flag hoisted at the Stern of a Ship, in the Canton of which the Union is placed.—*Flags*, the Colours which the Admirals of the Fleet are allowed. The Admiral carries his at the Main-top-mast-head; the Vice Admiral at the Fore, and the Rear Admiral at the Mizzen-top-mast-head. There is besides allowed to each Flag a Proportion of signal Colours.—*The Lord High Admiral* has a red Flag having the Anchor and Cable in yellow bewper, painted in the Center. *Pendants* are of different Lengths, cut pointing towards

towards the End, where they are divided into two Parts, and hoisted on a Spindle at the Top-mast-head; those for Yard-arms are called *Distinction Pendants*, and are used for Signals. *Jacks* are hoisted on a Staff at the Bow-sprit end; those for Men of War being made as the Union Flags are, and those for Naval Vessels have the Arms of the Office and Vessel they belong to. The *Standard* is hoisted at the Main-top-mast-head when his Majesty is on board: When the Admiral of the Fleet hoisteth it at the Mizzen-top-mast-head, it is for all Flag Officers. When in the Mizzen-shrouds the *Englsh* Flags only; and when put abroad at the Mizzen-top-mast-head, and a Pendant at the Mizzen Peak, then the Flags and Land General Officers; when on the Ensign Staff, the Vice or Rear Admirals of the Fleet, or those that command in the second or third Posts are to come aboard. *Vanes* are allowed Boatswains to put at the other Mast-heads, where the Pendant don't fly.

Compasses, are of different kinds, as the *Azimuth Compass*, an Instrument made in a large Brass Box with Imbers and a broad Limb, and has ninety Degrees diagonally divided, with an Index and Thread to take the Sun's Amplitude or Azimuth, and by finding the Difference between the magnetical Meridian, and the Sun's Meridian, it shews the Variation of the Compass. — The *Brass Box Compass* stands in the Bittacle, that the Men at the Steering-wheel may see to keep the Ship in her right Course. *Hanging Compasses*, are hung up in the Cabbins for the Use of the Commanders.

Cond,

Cond, is to guide a Ship in her right Course; he that *conds* gives the word of Direction to the Men at the Steering-wheel.

Cordage, in general, all the Ropes belonging to the Rigging of a Ship, and are distinguished as follows: *Cable-laid*, made with nine Strands, that is, the three first Strands are laid slack, and then three of them being closed together makes a Cable. *Hauser-laid*, is made only with three Strands. *Stays* are cable-laid, but made with four Strands as Cables are with three, with the Addition of an Heart which goes through the Center.

Counter, the arching Part of the Stern above the Wing-transom, and the lower is from the Wing-transom to the Upper-deck, and the other is from the Upper-deck to the lower Edge of the Ward-room or Great Cabbin, the Projecture of which is lower almost the Quadrant of a Circle.

Course, the Point of the Compass on which a Ship steers.

Courses, the low Sails in a Ship, and when the sails under them only, we say, *She goes under her Courses*.

Coxswain, the Person who steers the Ship's Boat, and hath the command of her Crew.

Coil. When Cables or Ropes are placed in a round Ring, one Turn upon another, they are said to be coiled up.

Cranes-gangway, are hung in the Waste of the Ship, and when Deals are laid on them, make a Gangway from the Quarter-deck to the Fore-castle.

Crank,

Crank. When a Ship cannot bear her Sails for fear of oversetting, or cannot be brought on Ground without danger of injuring her Body, she is said to be *crank*.

Creeper, made like a Grapnele, but without Flocks, and is used to recover sunken Stores, that have been tost overboard.

Cringles, are small pieces of Rope spliced into the body Rope of Courses, and Top-sails, and are differently denominated, as the *Bowline-tringle*, to which the Bowline-bridle is fastened. The *Leech-tringle*, where the Leech-lines and Clew-garnets are made fast; and the *Reef-tringle*, to which the Reef-tackle-tye is fastened. There are Cringles also made of Iron, which are Rings to go round the Stays of Hoys, or Yachts, and are seized to their Fore-sails and Jibbs for the more easy hoisting them.

Cross Jack, a Yard slung at the upper End of the Mizzen-mast under the Top, to spread and haul home the Mizzen-top-sail Sheets.

Cross-piece, a great Piece of Timber going across the Bitts of a Ship, about which several Turns of the Cable are taken when she rides at Anchor.

Cross-trees, Pieces that go across the Trestle-trees at each of the standing Mast-heads.

Crotchets, crooked Pieces of Timber in the Hold or Bread-room from the Mizzen-step aft, say'd cross the Keelson to strengthen the Ship in the Wake of the Half-timbers.

Crowfoot, small Ropes put through the Holes of Dead-eyes, and divided into several Parts, and spread from the Rim of the Tops, point-ways, to

to a Tackle on the Stays, for preventing the Top-sails getting foul of them.

Cuddy, a Place upon the Quarter-deck afore the Captain's Cabbin. When an Admiral is on board, it is divided into Partitions for the Secretary's Office.

Cut, or unfurl the Sail, is to let it loose and fall down.

D.

DAVIT, a Piece of Timber with a Notch at one End, in which by a Strap, hangs a Block called the *Fish-pendant Block*, and is used to haul up the Flook of the Anchor, to fasten it to the Ship's Bow. The *Davit* may be moved from one Side to the other as Occasion offers.

Dead-eyes, Blocks with three Holes in them, through which the Lanyards go, and fasten the Shrouds below to the Chains. The Fore, Main, and Mizzen-stays of a Ship are set taught by Dead-eyes with one Hole only, through which the Lanyards have several Turns passed through them. — *Crowfoot Dead-eyes* have many Holes bored through them, wherein the Crowfoot for the Top is reeved. — *Ironbound Dead-eyes* serve (in case a Chain-plate gives way) with being hooked to a Shroud Efs as a Chain-plate.

Dead Reckoning, is that Judgment or Conjecture which is made of the Place where a Ship is without any Observation of the heavenly Bodies, and is performed by keeping an Account of her Way by the Log, in knowing the Course they have steered by the Compass, and by rectifying all the Allowance for Drift, Leeway, &c. according

according to the Ship's Trim. This Reckoning is however to be rectified as often as any good Observation can be had.

Dead Water, is the Eddy at the Ship's Stern, and which, if it is considerable, they say she makes much dead Water.

Deck, is a planked Floor, on which the Guns lie, and Men walk. Great Ships have three Decks, the Upper, Middle, and Gun; besides a Quarter-deck, which reaches from the Bulk-head of the Round-house to near the main Mast. *The Deck is flush, afore and aft*, is laid from Stem to Stern, without any Heights or Hollows.

Dipping Needle, a magnetical Needle so hung, that instead of playing horizontally, and pointing North and South, one End dips and inclines to the Horizon, the other points to a certain Degree of Elevation.

Division, or Squadron, being Part of a Fleet commanded by a Flag Officer or Commodore.

Dock, is made by the Side of the Harbour for building or repairing of Ships. *A dry Dock*, is where the Water is kept out by Gates, till a Ship is built or repaired, and then let in to float or launch her. A wet Dock, is where a Ship lies a-float at all Times of Tide to be repaired in.

Dogger, a small Vessel built after the Dutch Manner, with a narrow Stern, and commonly but one Mast.

Drift Sail, used under Water, veered right out a-head upon the Sea in a Storm, to keep the Ship's Head right upon the Sea.

Drive. A Ship drives when her Anchors will not hold her fast.

E.

EASE the Ship, is performed by slackening the Shrouds when they are set up too stiff.

Eddy, when the Water turns back contrary to the Tide.

End for End, when a Rope is all run out of the Block.

Esses. Shroud Esses are to hook into an Iron bound dead Eye, to serve in the Place of a Chain Plate.

Eye. The Compass or Ring left in the Strap of any Block, and is called the Eye of the Strap.

F.

FAGG, the End of those Strands which do not go through the Tops, when a Cable or Rope is closed.

Fake, one Round or Circle of a Cable or Hawser coiled up.

Fall, that Part of the Rope of a Tackle which is hauled upon: Also when a Ship under Sail does not keep so near the Wind as she should, they say, *She falls off*. And when a Ship is not flush, but has Risings of some Part of her Decks more than others, these are called **Falls**.

Fashion-pieces, two compassing Pieces of Timber, on each Side of which the Transom is fixed.

Fathom. Six Feet.

Fenders, Pieces of Junk old Cable, or Billets of Wood hung over the Ship's Sides, to prevent others rubbing against her.

Fidds. *Splicing Fidds* are Iron Pins used to splice or fasten Ropes together, and are made tapering at one End. The *Top mast Fidd* goes through the Heel

Heel of the Top-mast, which bears up the
Chesstrees.

Fishes, Pieces of Timber put upon the Masts
and Yards if sprung, or to strengthen them, lest
they should fail in Strefs of Weather.

Fish Pendant hangs at the End of the Davit,
by the Strap of the Block, to which the Fish
Hook is spliced; whereby the Flook of the An-
chor is hauled up to the Ship's Bow or Chan-
waal.

Flareing, when a Ship is a little housing in,
near the Water, and the upper work hangs over,
or is broader aloft.

Flatts, is a Midship, and as many Timbers
afore and abaft, that have no more Rising than
the Midship Flatt, are all called Flatts.

Flitting, altering or removing a dead Eye in
the low or Top-mast Shrouds and Backstays, to
lengthen or shorten them.

Floor, those Timbers lying transverse to the
Keel, being bolted through it. Where the Floor
Sweep begins, there the streight one ends; and
when there are many Flatts, with few or no Rif-
ings, we say she carries her Floor a great Way
fore and aft: And, strictly taken, is so much
only of her Bottom, as she rests upon, when ly-
ing a-ground.

Flown Sheets. A Ship sails with flown Sheets
when they are not hauled home, or close to the
Blocks. In a Gust of Wind they say, Let fly the
Sheets, lest the Ship should overset or spring her
Top-mast.

Flusb. When the Deck has no Bulk-heads
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Floor, those Timbers lying transverse to the Keel, being bolted through it. Where the Floor Sweep begins, there the streight one ends; and when there are many Flatts, with few or no Risings, we say she carries her Floor a great Way fore and aft: And, strictly taken, is so much only of her Bottom, as she rests upon, when lying a-ground.

Flown Sheets. A Ship sails with flown Sheets when they are not hauled home, or close to the Blocks. In a Gust of Wind they say, Let fly the Sheets, lest the Ship should overset or spring her Top-mast.

Flush. When the Deck has no Bulk-heads from

from Stem to Stern, they say her Decks are flush fore and aft.

Foot Waaling, the in-board Planking from the Keelson, upwards to the Orlop Clamps.

Fore, towards the Head of the Ship.

Fore-castle, that Part of the Ship where the Fore-mast stands, and divided from the rest of the Floor by the Bulk-head, in which the Cook Room, Boatswain's, Carpenter's, and Cook's Cabins, are built.

Fore Foot, the foremost Part of the Keel, that first takes Ground.

Fore-reach. A Ship fore-reaches upon another, when both sailing together, one goes better than the other.

Foul. A Ship is foul when she has been long untrimmed; so that Grass, Weeds, or Barnacles, stick or grow to her Sides under Water. Also a Rope is foul when it is intangled in itself, or hindered by another, so that it cannot run or be overhauled.

Foul Water. A Ship makes foul Water, when she comes into such shoal Water, that though her Keel does not touch Ground, yet she comes so near it, that the Motion of the Water under her raises the Mud from the Bottom.

Founder. A Ship founders, when by an extraordinary Leak, or by a great Sea breaking in upon her, she is filled with Water and sinks.

Free. The Pump frees the Ship, when it throws more Water out than leaks into her. Also baling or lading Water out of a Boat is called freeing her.

Freeze.

Freeze. When Ships Quarters and upper Works are painted with Trophies, &c. they are said to be frozen.

Fresh shot, signifies the falling down of any great River into the Sea.

Furl. To furl or hand a Sail, is to wrap it altogether, and bind it close to the Yard.

Futtocks. There are lower, second, third, and fourth; and these Timbers being put together, make a Frame bend.

G.

GAGE. When one Ship is to Windward of another, she is said to have the Weather Gage of her.

Gale, signifies the Wind. Thus when it blows not so hard, but that a Ship can carry her Top-sails a-trip, (that is, hoisted up to the highest) it is a *Loom Gale*. When it blows very strong, it is a *stiff, strong, or fresh Gale*. When two Ships are near one another at Sea, and there being but little Wind blowing, one of them finds more of it than the other, they say, the Ship gales away from the other.

Gammoning, are several Turns of Rope taken round the Bowspit, and reeved through Holes in the Knee of the Head, for the greater Security of the Bowspit.

Gangway, a Deal Platform, about three Feet wide in great Ships, ranging in the Waste from the Quarter Deck to the Fore-castle, over the Upper Deck Guns, for a free Passage for the Officers and Men in working the Ship. The Walk from the Ladder to the Quarter Deck,

which lies even with the Gunwale, is also called the Gangway.

Garboard Strake, the Plank next the Keel, one Edge of which is run into the Rabbit, made in the upper Edge of the Keel on each Side.

Garnet, a Tackle having a Pendant coming from the Main Mast, with a Block well seized to the Main Stay, just over the Hatch-way, to which a Guy is fixed to keep it steady; and at the other End is a long Tackle Block, in which the Fall is reeved. It is used to hoist Goods or Casks into, or out of the Ship; and when not used, is fastened along by the Stay.

Gaskets, made out of Junk or Rope Yarns, to fasten the Sails to the Yards, when furled up.

Girding-girt. A Ship hath a Girding-girt, when her Cable being so tight, or strained upon the turning of the Tide, she cannot go over it, but lies across the Tide.

Glasses. The largest, called the *Watch Glass*, runs four Hours, and governs the Officers at Sea for changing the Watch. The *Half Watch* runs two Hours. The *Half Hour Glass* is for keeping the Time of the Day. There are also Half Minute and Quarter Minute Glasses, by which they count the Knots when they heave the Log, to find what Way the Ship makes.

Goose-neck, a Piece of Iron fixed on the End of the Tiller, to which the Lanyard of the Whipstaff or the Wheel-rope comes, for steering the Ship.

Goose-wing. When a Ship sails before, or with a Quarter Wind in a fresh Gale, to make more Halte, they launch out a Boom, and sail
on

on the lee Side, to give the Ship more Way; which Sail so fitted, is called a Goose-wirg.

Grapnells. *Boat Grapnells* are a Kind of Anchors, with four Flocks for Boats to ride by. *Fire and Chain Grapnells*, and *Hand and Chain Grapnells*, are made with barbed Claws instead of Flocks, and are used to be thrown into an Enemy's Ship, to catch Hold of the Rigging, or any other Part, in order for boarding her.

Gratings, a Kind of Lettice Work made of Ledges and Battins; the square Holes of which being three or four Inches wide, are for the current footing of Men over the Hatchways, to give Air below, and Vent for the Smoak in an Engagement.

Graving, bringing a Ship a-ground, and burning off all the Filth and Foulness that sticks to her Bottom.

Gripe, a Piece of Timber say'd against the lower Piece of the Stem, from the Fore-mast End of the Keel, reconciling with the Knee of the Head. Its Use is to defend the lower Part of the Stem from any Injury, but is often made the larger, to make the Ship keep a good Wind.

The Ship Gripes turns her Head to the Windward more than is requisite.

Ground Tackle, all the Tackle necessary to make a Ship ride safe at Anchor.

Grounding, bringing a Ship on Ground to be cleaned, trimmed, or have a Leak stopt.

Gudgeons, the Eyes drove into the Stern Post, into which the Pintles of the Rother go to hang it.

Gunner

Gunner has the Charge of all the Ordnance, Ammunition, small Arms, and other Stores in his Province.

Gunwale, is that Piece of Timber which reaches on either Side of the Ship, from the half Deck to the Fore-castle, and wherein they put the Stantions which support the Walle-trees. This Name is given it, whether there be any Guns there or no. The lower Part also of any Port, where the Ordnance lies, is called the Gunwale.

Guy, any Rope for preventing Things from bearing or falling against the Ship's Side, when they are to be hoisted in.

Guy of the Garnet, that Rope which is made fast to the Fore Mast at one End, and seized to a single Block at the Pendant of the Garnet.

H.

HAILE, is either to call to a Ship to know from whence she is, whether bound, to salute her, or to wish her Health.

Hallyards, those Ropes by which they hoist up all the Top-sail Yards; the cross Jack and Sprit-sail having none, they being always slung.

Hammacoes, made of Canvas for Seamen to lie in.

Hances, Falls or Descents of the Fife Rails, which are placed from the Stern down to the Gangways.

Harbour, where Ships may ride safe at Anchor.

Harpings, the foremost Waal Pieces rounding from the Stern aft.

Hatch-Bars, to bar down the Hatches in Time of Fight.

Hatch Ways are three, the *fore*, the *main*, and the *after*, all on the Gun Deck.

Hale,

Hale, or *Haul*, the same as pull.

Hause-Bags, made of Canvas stuffed with Ocham, used in small Ships to prevent the Seas washing in at the Hause Holes.

Hause Pieces, large Pieces of Timber in the Bow of the Ship, in which are made two large Holes on each Side, for the Cables to pass thro'.

Hause-Plugs, to put into the Holes, to prevent the Water washing into the Manger.

The Hause is the Hole at the Head of the Ship, through which the Cable goes.

Fresh the Hause, is to disengage two Cables when twisted, by veering out more Cable, lest the one should chafe the other.

Haufer, a Rope of three Strands used for Shrouds, &c. and there is a Kind of small Cab-let of nine Strands, commonly called a Haufer.

Head Sails, the Sails belonging to the Fore-Mast and Bowsprit; so called, because they govern the Head of the Ship.

Head Sea, when a great Wave comes right ahead of a Ship when in her Course.

Heave. When a Ship at Anchor rises and falls by the Force of the Waves, she is said to heave and set.

Heel, that Part of the Foot of any Mast which is cut away, in order for stepping.

Heels. The Ship heels when she lies more on one Side than the other.

Helm, a Piece of Timber fastened into the Rother-Head, and comes as forward as the Bulk-Head of the Gun Room; and he that steers the Ship, holds the Whipstaff in his Hand, which is fastened into the Helm; but steering Wheels
are

are now made Use of instead of them. The Terms belonging to the Helm are, 1. *Port the Helm*, put the Helm over to the left Side of the Ship. 2. *Starboard the Helm*, put it to the right Side. 3. *Right the Helm*, or *Helm a Midship*, keep it even with the Middle of the Ship. 4. *Bear up the Helm*, let the Ship go more large before the Wind. 5. *Bear up round*, let the Ship go directly before the Wind, in the Middle between her two Sheets.

To hitch, to catch Hold of any Thing with a Hook or Rope, and to hold it fast.

To hoist, to lift up any Thing into the Ship.

Hold, all that Part of a Ship which lies between the Keelson and lower Deck, wherein are Bulk-heads; and they divided, are the Steward's Room, Powder Room, Bread Room, and Boat-swain's and Carpenter's Store Rooms.

Held off, a Term used in weighing Anchor, when the Voyal is about the Capston: For if the Cables are stiff, or have lain long in oazy Ground, unless that Part of the Cable heaving in, be hauled away hard by the Capston, the Voyal will surge or slip back, therefore must be hauled away as fast as it comes in, so as that it may keep close about the Whelps; and this Work is called holding off.

Horse, a Rope made fast at each Yard Arm, and on which the Men stand to furl the Sails.

Hounds, that shoulder'd Part of all Masts over which the Shrouds are put, all above which is called the Mast Head.

Housed in. When the Breadth of a Ship's bearing is brought in too narrow to her upper Works,

Works, or pinched in too much, she is housed in.

Hull, the main Body of a Ship, without either Masts, Yards, Sails, or Rigging.

Hullock, some small Part of a Sail let loose in a great Storm; and chiefly used in the Mizzen, to keep the Ship's Head to the Sea, when all the rest of the Sail is made up, except a little at the Mizzen Yard Arm.

I.

FEER, a large Rope reev'd through double or treble Blocks, lashed at the Mast Head and on the Yard, to hoist or lower the low Yards.

Jewel, made like the Ring of an Anchor, and of Substance sufficient that its Weight may carry it down, to purchase any Thing that is heavy under Water, when two Parts of a Cable or Rope are put through it; and as they heave, the Jewel slides down, jams the Bite, so as that it may not slip off the Purchase the Rope is about.

Jew's Harp, made of Iron, of Substance and Strength sufficient to hold the pendant Chain.

Iron-sick. A Ship or Boat is Iron-sick, when her Bolts or Nails are so eaten with Rust, as to make the Ship or Boat leaky.

Junk, old Cables cut into short Lengths for making Swabs, Platts, Nippers, and to be picked into Ocham.

Jury-Mast, set up in the Room of a Mast lost in Fight or a Storm, and fastened into the Partners.

Keckling,

Keckling, winding old Rope about a Cable when it gauls in the Hause.

Kedging. When a Ship is brought up or down in a narrow River, and the Wind contrary to the Tide, and yet is to go with the Tide, the fore Course or fore Top-sail Mizzen is set, that she may flat about: And if she happens to come over too near the Shore, a small Anchor in a Boat, with a Warp fastened to it from the Ship, is let fall, to wind and turn her Head about: This Work is called kedging.

Keel, the principal Piece of Timber first laid in building a Ship, containing her whole Length from the lower Part of her Stem, to the lower Part of her Stern Post. Into this are all the lower Futtocks fastened and bolted fore and aft, to the under Part of which a false Keel is brought on.

Keelson, a principal Piece of Timber lay'd within-side of the Ship, cross all the Floor Timbers, and being adjusted exactly over the Keel with suitable Scarphs, it thereby strengthens the Ship's Bottom.

Kevels, Pieces of Plank lay'd against the quick Work on the Quarter Deck, in Shape of a Semi-circle, for belaying the running Rigging to.

Kinks. When Cordage is new, or too hard laid, it is stubborn, and very apt when handed to be coyled to take in Turns; and this is called kinking.

Knee of the Head, commonly called the *Cut-water*, and supports the Lion and Rail Work of the Head.

Knees. *Iron Knees* serve as Standards in some Parts of the Ship, and are used in Boats to keep the

the Thauts fast to the Side of the Boats. *Wood-en Knees* are crooked Timbers, which brace and bear the End of the Beams, &c. to the Ship's Side.

Knight Heads, two Pieces of Timber to which the Halyards and Top Ropes are belayed.

Knots. There are two Sorts of Knots used at Sea; one the *Bowline Knot*, by which the Bowline Bridles are fastened to the Cringles, and will not slip. The other, the *Whale Knot*, made with three Strands of a Rope, and serves for the Top-sail Sheets and Stoppers. The Divisions of the Log-line are also called Knots, and are usually seven Fathom asunder. As many of these Knots as the Log-line runs out in half a Minute, so many Miles the Ship sails in an Hour.

Labour. When a Ship tumbles or rolls, she is said to labour.

Land-fall, to fall in with the Land. When a Ship at Sea expects to see Land in a little Time, and it so happens that she does, they say, they have made a good Land-fall.

Land-laid, when a Ship is just got out of Sight of Land.

Land-lock'd. A Ship rides Land-lock'd when at Anchor in such a Place, where there is no Point open to the Sea.

Land-shut in, is when another Point of Land hinders the Sight of that which a Ship came from.

Land to, is when a Ship lies so far off from Shore, that they can but just see Land.

To lay the Land, to be without Sight of Land.

Lanyards, Ropes reeved through dead Eyes of all Shrouds and Chains, which are to slacken or set up the Shrouds. The Stays are also set taught by Lanyards; and those which fasten the Stoppers to the Cables, are called Lanyards.

Larboard, the left Hand Side of the Ship, when you stand with your Face to the Head.

Large. A Ship sails *large*, when she goes neither before the Wind or upon a Wind, but as it were quartering between both. *Large, quartering, veering, and lasking*, are all of the same Signification.

Lashed, made fast.

Lashing, is twice laid Cordage, made out of old Rigging, and used for lashing Booms, &c.

Lasking, the same as *Large*.

Latchets, small Line made like Loops sewn to a Bonnet or Drabler, for lacing them together.

Launch, to put out.

Launch boa, hoist no more.

Leads. *Deep Sea* and *Hand Leads* are bent to Lines for finding the Depth of Water.

Lead Scuppers, are let through the Ship's Sides for carrying the Water from off the Decks.

Leather Scuppers are nailed over the Holes of Lead Scuppers, for carrying the Water down the Ship's Sides, and prevent its washing in on the Gun Deck.

Ledges, square Pieces of Timber, reaching from Carling to Carling thwart Ships, to which the Decks are fastened, as well as to the Carlings and Beams.

Lee,

Lee, a Word diversly used at Sea; they generally mean by it, that Part opposite to the Wind.

Lee Latch, a Word of Command to the Man at the Helm or steering Wheel, to take Care that the Ship don't go to the Leeward of her Course.

Lee Shore, that on which the Wind blows.

Leeward Ship, one that doth not keep her Wind, or does not sail so near the Wind, or make her Way so good as she should.

A-lee the Helm, put the Helm to the Leeward Side of the Ship.

To lay a Ship by the Lee, or, *to come by the Lee*, is to bring the Ship so that all her Sails may lay flat against her Masts and Shrouds, so that the Wind may come right upon her Broadside.

Lee Fangs, Ropes reeved into the Cringles of Yachts and Hoy-sails.

Leech of a Sail, the outward Skirt of the Sail from the Earing to the Clew, or Middle of the Sail between the two.

Leech Lines, Ropes fastened to the Leech of the Top-sails (only) and then reeved into a Block at the Yard, just by the Top-sail Runners. Their Use is to haul in the Leech of the Sail, when the Top-sails are to be taken in.

Let Fall, the putting out a Sail when the Yard is aloft, and the Sail is to come down from the Yard; but when the Yards are lowered, then the Sail is loosed below, before they hoist the Yard.

Lie. A Ship lies under the Sea, when her Helm being made fast a-Lee, she lies so a-Hull,

that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broad-side.

Lieutenant, a Commission Officer next the Captain, who takes the Command upon the Death or Absence of the Commander.

Lifts, Ropes made fast to the Yard Arms, to hoist or top the Yard, that is, to make the Ends of the Yards hang higher or lower, as Occasion serves.

Lines. *Logg Lines* are wound about a Reel, to keep an Account of the Ship's Way. This Line, for about ten Fathoms from the Logg, ought to have no Knots; because so much should be allowed for the Logg's being clear out of the Eddy of the Ship's Wake, before they turn up the Glas; but then the Knots begin, and ought to be at least fifty Feet from one another, though the common Practice is to have them but seven Fathom.

Lift. If a Ship keels either to Starboard or Port, they say she has a Lift that Way.

Lockers, are Boxes or Chests made in the Officers Cabbins to put any Thing in.

Logg, a Piece of Wood about seven or eight Inches long, of a triangular Figure, with as much Lead cast into it at one End, as will serve to make it swim upright in the Water, at the other End of which the Logg Line is fastened.

Loof of a Ship, that Part of her aloft which lies just before the Chefs-tree.

Loom. If a Ship appears big at Sea when seen at a Distance, they say, *she looms*.

Loom-Gale, is a gentle, easy Gale of Wind, in which a Ship can carry her Top-sails a-trip.

Luff.

Luff, is a Term in condong a Ship; thus, luff up, is to keep nearer the Wind; luff into the Harbour, is to sail into it close by the Wind; to spring the Luff, is to bring, or clap, a Ship close to the Wind, that was going large before it. When a Ship sails upon a Wind, as they say, that is, on a Quarter Wind, the Word of him that conds is, Luff; keep your Luff; veer no more; keep her too; touch the Wind; have a Care of the Lee Latch: By all which is meant to keep her near the Wind. If on the contrary the Ship is to go more at large, or right before the Wind, the Word is, ease the Helm; no near; bear up.

Luff-Hook, is to succour the Tackle in a large Sail, that all the Strefs may not bear upon the Tack. It is sometimes also used when the Tack is to be seized the surer.

Luff-Tackle, is a Tackle in a Ship, to lift small Weights in or out.

M.

MANGER, a Place partitioned off in the Bow of the Ship, to keep the Water that may come in at the Haufe Holes from running fore and aft on the Deck, and has two large Scuppers fixed on each Side, to vent the Water that comes in.

Marline, small Line made with two Strands laid slack, that it may be the more pliable, and is used to seize the End of Ropes, Straps of Blocks, &c.

Master, an Officer appointed by Warrant from the Navy Board, and is to obey the Comman-

der's Orders, for the dispatching the Ship in fitting her out ; to inspect the Provisions and Stores sent on Board ; to take Care of the Ballast, that the Hold be carefully stowed, the Rigging and Stores duly preserved, and to navigate the Ship, &c.

Master at Arms, an Officer appointed by Warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty ; is to exercise the petty Officers and Ship's Company daily at small Arms ; to place and relieve Centinels ; to mount the Guard ; to see the Firelocks and other Arms be clean ; observe the Orders of the Lieutenant at Arms, to see that the Fire and Candles be put out in proper Season ; to visit all Vessels and Boats for preventing the Seamen going from the Ship, and to acquaint the Officer of the Watch with all Misdemeanors. Under him the Corporals perform the same Duty.

Master Sail-Maker, appointed by Warrant from the Navy Board, who with his Mate and Crew are to examine all Sails brought on Board ; to repair and keep them fit for Service ; to see they are perfectly dry when put into the Store Room, and there secured from Drips, Damps, and Vermin.

Mast. The Masts of a Ship are the Sprit-top-mast, Fore, Fore-top, Fore-top-gallant, Main, Main-top, Main-top-gallant, Mizzen and Mizzen-top : To which may be added her Bow-sprit. The low ones are generally made of *New-England* Growth, and the Top-masts and Top-gallant-masts from the Growth of *Riga*, *Gottenbro*, or *Norway*.

The Masts are shot by the Board, that is, when a Ship has lost her Masts by the Enemy's Shot, and they lie upon the Deck or Outside.

Messengers are allowed to great Ships, and are a Cable laid Rope which are made Use of in the same Manner as the Voyals are, though not so big, brought round the Main Capston, and are a Sort of Succour to the Voyal, but are never made Use of after the Anchor is a-peek.

Midshipman. His Station on Duty is on the Quarter Deck, Poop, &c. to mind the Braces; look out and give the Word of Command from the Captain and other superior Officers, and to assist on all Occasions, both in failing the Ship, and in stowing her Hold, &c.

Mizzen Course. When the Tack is taken off from the Mast forward, then it is called a *Bon-adventure Mizzen*.

Set the Mizzen, fit the Mizzen-fail.

Change the Mizzen, bring the Yard to the other Side of the Mast.

Speek the Mizzen, put the Yard right up and down.

Spell the Mizzen, let go the Sheat, and peek it up.

Moar, the laying out the Anchors of a Ship so, as is best and safest for her riding.

Moarings, are laid out in Harbour, and consist of Claws, pendant Chains, Cables, Bridles, Anchors, Swivel, Jewsharp, Buoys, and Chains for Ships to ride at.

Mouse, a large Knot artificially made by the Riggers on the Ship's Stays.

Navel-

N.

N*avel-Hoods*, large Pieces of Stuff fayed against the Hause Holes, and fills out to the outer Edge of the Cheeks, to keep the Cable from rubbing them.

Naveline, is a Rope reeved through a Block, made fast to the middle Rib, and another Block being made fast at the Mast Head, the Line goes through them, which makes a Tackle to hoist the Parrell.

Neap. When a Ship wants Water to float her, so that she cannot get out of a Harbour, off the Ground, or out of the Dock, she is *neaped*.

Neap-tides, those Tides which happen seven Days after the Moon's Change or Full, and are neither so high nor low as the spring Tides.

Nettings, a Sort of Grate made with twice laid Rope, and seized together with Rope Yarn or Twine, and are fixed on the Quarters and in the Tops.

Nippers, are made of Rope Yarns, and several Turns are taken round the Cable and Voyal when heaving at the Main or Jeer Capston, in order to weigh the Anchor.

O.

O*azy Ground*, such as is soft, slimy, or muddy.

Ocham. *Black Ocham* is picked out of old Cables or Junks; and *white Ocham* is the Flyings of dress'd Hemp. It is used for caulking the Seams of Ships.

Off,

Offin, is a good Distance from the Shore, where there is deep Water, and no Need of a Pilot to conduct the Ship. Thus, if a Ship from Shore be seen sailing out to Seaward, they say, *she stands for the Offin*: And if a Ship, having the Shore near her, have another a good Way without her, or towards the Sea, they say that *Ship is in the Offin*.

Offward. If a Ship, being aground by the Shore, doth heel towards the Water-side, they say, *she heels offward*.

Orlop, a Platform under the Gun Deck for stowing the Cables, and where the Officers Store Rooms, &c. are built.

Over-rake. When the Waves break in upon a Ship riding at Anchor, and the Head-sea washes over her, then the Waves *over-rake her*.

Out-licker, a Piece of Timber fayed down to the upper Rail, and to the Cross-piece in the Head, to carry the Fore-tack farther from the Middle of the Ship.

P.

PALLETING, the Floor of the Bread Room and Magazine of Powder, generally of ordinary Deal, and laid above the Keelson for keeping the Bread and Powder dry.

Parbuncle, a Rope contrived almost like a Pair of Slings; it is seized both Ends together, and then put double about any heavy Thing that is to be hoisted in or out of a Ship; and by having a Hook of a Runner or Tackle hitched into it, they hoist up any Cask or Box.

Parfling,

Parfing, are Pieces of old Canvas cut about four Inches broad, and wrapped round Shrouds, Stays, Straps for Blocks, &c. before served with spun Yarn.

Parrels, are made of Ribs and Trucks, and Ropes reeved thro' them, which having both their Ends fastened round about the Masts, the Yards by their Means go up and down the Masts with greater Ease; these also with the Breast Ropes fasten the Yards to the Masts.

Partners, Pieces of thick Stuff, through which Holes for the Masts and Capstons are cut on each Deck: they are wrought considerably thicker than the Plank of the Deck so far, as between the respective Beams where they are placed.

Paunch, are those Masts made of Sinnet, which are made fast to the Main and Fore-yards, to keep them from galling against the Masts.

Paying. Laying a Coat of hot Pitch over the Seams of a Ship, is called *paying her Seams*: Or, when she is a graving, and her Soil burned off, and a new Coat of Tallow, Pitch, Rosin and Brimstone boiled together, is put upon her, that is also called *paying a Ship*.

To parcel a Seam, is after the Seam is caulked, to lay over it a Shred of Canvas, and then pitch it all over.

Peek. A Ship is said to ride a-peek, when she lies with her Main and Fore-yards hoisted up, and then having one End of the Yards brought down to the Gunwale, the other is raised up an End.

Pendants, short Ropes, one End of which is fastened either to the Head of the Mast, and of
the

the Yards, on the Main stay, or Back of the Rother; and at the other End has a Thimble spliced in, or a Block to reeve a Fall through.

Pendants of Tackles, are of the same Size as the Main and Fore-shrouds, made with an Eye at the upper End, to go over the Head of the Mast when single; but when double, are put over Head by a Hitch, with a single Block at their lower End for the Runners to be reeved through.

Pentecontore, a Vessel with fifty Oars.

Pilot, the Person who directs the Men at the Wheel how to steer.

Pillow, the Piece of Timber whereon the Bowsprit resteth close by the Stem.

Pitches. When a Ship falls with her Head too much into the Sea, or beats against it so as to endanger her Top-masts, they say, *She will pitch her Masts by the Board*.

Plain-sailing, is the Art of finding all the Varieties of the Ship's Motion.

Pointing, is when the Strands of a Cable or Rope about two Feet, are untwisted, and afterwards made less towards the End, in a tapering Manner, where it is made fast with Marline wove into the Yarns, to keep the Rope from raffling out, or that none may be cut off or stole away.

Poop, is the Floor or Deck over the Round-house, being the highest, or uppermost Part of the Hull of a Ship.

Ports, the Holes in a Ship's sides, through which her Guns are put out.

Port

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Poop, is the Floor or Deck over the Round-house, being the highest, or uppermost Part of the Hull of a Ship.

Ports, the Holes in a Ship's sides, through which her Guns are put out.

Port

Port the Helm, to put the Helm to the left or Larboard Side. A Ship is also said to *heel a Port*, when she swims not upright, but leans to the Left-side.

Port-last, the same as the Gunwale of a Ship.

Preventers, Ropes of different Sizes, cut into short Lengths, and knotted at each End, to be ready in case a Shroud should be shot or broke, that they may be seized to them.

Pumps. Some Ships have one fixed, whose Pipe goes down the Knee of the Head, and is there placed for washing the Decks.

Prow, the foremost Part of the Ship aloft, and not below between the Decks, or in the Hold.

Purchase, the same as draw.

Purser, the Officer charged with all Sorts of Provisions allowed the Ship.

Puttock-Shrouds, short Shrouds which go from the Fore, Main, and Mizzen-shrouds, to the Top, where the Plates are fixed with dead Eyes in them, through which the Lanyards are reeved, for setting up the Top-mast Shrouds.

Puttock Staves go across the lower Shrouds, and the Ends of the Puttock-shrouds are hitched round them.

Q.

QUARTER, is the after Part of a Ship without Board aloft.

Quartering, is when a Ship sails upon a quarter Wind.

Quarter-Winds, are when the Wind comes abaft the Main-shrouds even with the Quarter.

Quarter-

Quarter-Pieces, two Pieces of carved Work reconciled to each End of the Tafferel, and when regularly suited to the same with a just Disposition of Figures, compleats the Symmetry of the whole Stern and Gallery.

Quarter-Tackle-Pendants are fastened on the Quarters of the Yard, and are used for taking in or hoisting Provisions, &c. out of the Hold, or upon Deck.

R.

RABBIT, is letting in a Ship's Plank to her Keel, which in the Run of her is hollowed away, and is called the Rabbit of her Keel.

Rake, is so much of a Ship's Hull as overhangs the Stem and Stern: that Part of it afore is called *her Rake forward*, and that abaft at the Stern Post, is called *her Rake aft*.

Ranges, a sort of Cleats, to which they belay or fasten the Sprit-sail, Fore, Main, or Mizzen-sheets.

Ratlings, small Ropes which make the Steps to get up into the Shrouds.

Reach, the Distance of two Points of Land which bear in a right Line to one another.

Reckonings, the estimating of the Quantity of the Ship's Way, or of the Run between one Place and another.

Reef. In a great Gale of Wind they commonly roll up Part of the Sail at the Head, by which Means it becomes shoaler, and does not draw so much Wind; and this contracting the Sail is called *reefing*.

To reeve, to put a Rope through a Block; and to *unreeve* is to pull a Rope out of a Block.

Reflux of the Sea, is the Ebbing of the Water, or its Return from the Shore.

Rends, the same as *Seams* between her Planks.

Rhombs, the Points of the Compass.

Ribbs, the Timbers when the Planks are off.

Ride. A Ship rides when her Anchors hold fast, and keep her from driving.

To ride betwixt Wind and Tide, when the Wind and Tide are contrary, and of equal Power.

To ride a-cross, when she rides with her Fore and Main Yards hoisted up.

To ride haufe full, when in strefs of Weather she falls so deep into the Sea with her Head, that the Water runs in at her Hauses.

To ride a-peek, when one End of the Yards are peeked up, and the other hangs down, Also when a Ship in weighing is brought directly over her Anchor.

To ride portoise, when her Yards are struck up on the Deck, or when they are down a Portlast.

To ride athwart, when her Side lies across the Tide.

Riders, Timbers of a large Scantling say'd within-side of the Foot-waaling; the Floor Riders are wrought over the Keelson; and the lower Futtock Riders scarpsh to the Floor Riders, from the Keelson to the Orlop Beams.

Rigging, all the Ropes belonging to a Ship's Masts, Yards, or any other Part about her.

Right the Helm, is to keep the Helm even in Middle of the Ship.

Right

Right sailing, is when a Voyage is performed on some of the four cardinal Points.

Rising Timbers, large Pieces of Timber fayed to the Keel, to the Stern afore, and from the Keel to the Stern-post abaft: their Use is to fashion out the lower Part of the Ship afore and abaft, and also to fasten the half Timbers into it.

Road, a fit anchoring Place for Ships to ride in, some Distance from the Shore.

Ropes are, in general, all the Cordage of a Ship, and are distinguished by particular Names, according to their different Uses.

Rope-bands, or *Robins*, are made out of old Junk, &c. reeved through the Head Holes of the Sails, which make them fast to the Yards.

Rother, a Piece of Timber suitably formed, and hung with Pintles and Braces to the Stern-post. Its Use is to traverse and govern the Ship under Sail.

Round-house. When the Poop is made so long as to come near, or to the Mizzen Mast, there is (besides the Cabbins abaft) an outer Apartment, called the *Round-house*.

Rouse the Cable or *Hauzer*, that is, to take it in or out.

Ruff-trees, slight Rails let into Iron Stantions, generally on the Quarter-deck and Fore-castle; against which a Weather-sail is fixed for Shelter to the Men, and to prevent their tumbling over-board.

Run, so much of the after Part of a Ship as is under Water.

Runner, a Rope reeved in a single Block, seized to the End of a Pendant, and has at one

End a Hook to hitch into any Thing, and at the other End, a long Tackle Block, into which is reeved the Fall of the Tackle or Garnet, by which Means it purchases more than a Tackle-fall can do alone: and they, with the Halyards, hoist up the Top-sails, as the Ties do the Top-gallant-yards.

S.

SAIL. Every Yard in a Ship has its proper Sail, (except the Cross-jack) and takes its Name from the Yard: and those which are not bent to the Yards, are, the flying Jibb, Fore, Fore-top, Main, Main-top, Main-top-gallant, Mizzen, and Mizzen-top-mast Stay-sails, Main and Main-top Studding-sails.

Salvagees, are made with three flat Strands breeded, or by a small Turn put into several Rope Yarns cut into proper Lengths, and are used when a Shroud or Back-stay wants setting up, which is done by taking a Turn with the Salvagees round the Rope, to which they hook a Tackle-fall; and by bousing thereon, bring down the Shrouds or Backstays to their proper Position.

Scarfed, pieced, fastened, or joined in.

Schoolmaster in a Ship, is to instruct Volunteers and other Youths in Navigation, and to inform against such as are idle.

Scuttles, square Holes, big enough for the Body of a Man to go down, on Occasion, into any Room below: Also the little Windows or long Holes cut in Cabbins to let in the Light.

Seagate.

Seagate. When two Ships are aboard one another, by means of a Wave or Billow, then they lie in a Seagate.

Seams, where the Planks of a Ship, or Boards in a Boat meet and join together; also Sails sewed with a flat or round Seam.

Sea-Yoke, when the Sea is so rough that the Helm cannot be governed by Hand, they make a Yoke to steer by, having two Blocks seized to the End of the Helm or Tiller, and reeving two Falls through them, they govern the Helm.

Seizing, the same as making fast.

Send. When a Ship either at Anchor or under Sail, falls with her Head or Stern deep into the Trough or Hollow of the Sea, between two Waves, they say she sends much a head or Stern.

Serve. To serve a Rope, is to wrap spun Yarn, Canvas, or small Cord, about it, to keep it from fretting.

Sett. When the Seamen observe on what Point of the Compass the Sun, Land, &c. bears, they call it setting the Sun or Land by the Compass.

Settle, is when the Deck of a Ship sinks lower than it was when first laid.

Sew. When a Ship at low Water comes to be on the Ground to lie dry, they say she is sewed; and if she be not quite left dry, they say she sews to such a Part.

Seels, when a Ship on a sudden lies down and tumbles from Side to Side.

Shank-painter, a short Chain fastened under the Fore-shrouds, by a Bolt to the Ship's Side, having at the other End a Rope spliced to the

(End of the Chain, on which the after Part of the Anchor rests, when it lies by the Ship's Side.

Sheer, when a Ship is not steered steadily; or when at Anchor she goes in and out, by Means of the swift running of the Tide.

Sheers, two Masts or Yards set a-cross at the upper End of one another, and are used for setting or taking out Ships Masts.

Sheathing, the casing that Part of a Ship which is to be under Water, with Fir-board of an Inch thick; which, by laying Hair and Tar mixed together, upon the Inside of the Boards, and then nailing them on, is to prevent the Worm from eating her Bottom.

Sheats, Ropes bent to the Clews of the Sails, serving in the lower Sails to haul aft the Clew of the Sail; but in Top-sails they serve to haul home the Clew of the Sail close to the Yard Arm.

Ships of War are masted with three Masts and a Bow-sprit, and sailed with square Sails.

Shoal. When a Ship sails towards a Shore, and they find by sounding the Water grows shallow by Degrees; or when a Sail is too deep, and any Canvas cut away, they say the Sail is *shoaled*.

Shrouds, great Ropes in a Ship which come down both Sides of all Masts; they are fastened below to the Chains by the Ship's Side with Lanyards, and aloft are seized so as to have an Eye, which goes over the Head of the Mast: and so are the Pendants and Swifters, they are parcelled and served, to prevent the Masts galling them. The Top-mast Shrouds are fastened

to

to the Puttock Plates by dead Eyes and Lanyards, as the others are.

Ease the Shrouds, that is, slacken them.

Set up the Shrouds, set them stiffer.

Signals are given for the Beginning of a Battle, or an Attack at Sea, by Cannon, Lights, Sails, Flags, &c. in the Day, Night, in a Fog, in Distress, or calling officers on Board the Admiral.

Slatch. After long foul Weather, if there comes a small Interval of fair, they say this is a slatch of fair Weather.

Sleepers are commonly three Strakes of Foot-waaling thicker than the rest, wrought over the Rung Heads.

Sounding, is when the Depth of the Water is tried, either by an Inch or three Quarter Rope, with a deep Sea Lead at the End of it, which is marked at two, three, or four Fathom, with a Piece of black Leather betwixt the Strands, but at five Fathom is marked with a Piece of white Leather or Cloth.

To sound, to find the Depth of the Water.

Spell signifies the doing any Work for a short Time, and then leaving it.

Spent. When a Ship has lost her Masts in a Storm, we say, *the Ship hath spent her Masts*.

Splice. When the Ends of two Pieces of Cable or Rope are untwisted, and the Strands are wrought into one another by a Fid, it is called a *Splice*.

Split. When a Sail is blown to Pieces, it is *split*.

Spooning. When a Ship being under Sail in a Storm, and cannot bear it, but is forced to put before the Wind, she *spoons*.

Spring.

Spring. When a Mast is only cracked, but not quite broken in any Part of it, as in the Partners, Hounds, &c. it is *sprung*.

Spring Tides, are those at new and full Moon.

Standing Part of the Sheet, is that which is made fast to a Ring at the Ship's Quarter; when they say overhaul the Sheet, they mean haul upon the standing Part. The standing Part of a Tackle is the End of the Rope where the Block is seized or fastened.

Standing Rigging, those Ropes which do not run in any Block, but are set taught, or let slack as Occasion serves, as Shrouds, Stays, Backstays, &c.

Stantions. *Iron Stantions* are fixed on the Quarters of a Ship, to which the Nettings are generally seized; they stand likewise in the Waste, at the entering Place, and in the Tops.

Wood Stantions, are those Timbers, which being set up Pillar-wise, support and strengthen the Decks.

Starboard, the right Hand Side of a Ship, as the Larboard is the left: Thus they say, Starboard the Helm, or, Helm a-Starboard, when they would have the Helm put to the right Side of the Ship.

Stays, Ropes made with four Strands, and a Heart in the Middle, to keep the Masts and Top-masts from falling. *To bring a Ship upon her Stays*, or *to stay her*, is in order to her tacking.

Steady, to keep the Ship steady in her Course, and not to make Angles or Yaws (as they are called) in and out.

Steer,

Steer, to guide a Ship by the Helm or steering Wheel.

Steerage, is always before the Bulk-head of the great Cabbin.

Steeve, the Bowsprit of a Ship sleeves, when it stands too upright.

Stem, a curve Piece of Timber, projecting from the foremost End of the Keel to the Height of the Bowsprit, into which the Body of the Ship terminates afore, and all the whooding Ends of the out Board Planks are rabbitted.

Stern, all that Part of a Ship which is right aft, and adorned with Sash Lights.

Stern-Post, a freight Piece of Timber tennanted into the after End of the Keel, with an agreeable Rake or Declination from the perpendicular: into this are all the Transoms scored and bolted, and all the whooding Ends of the out-Board Planks of the Bottom rabbitted; and on this Post hangs the Rother.

Steward, is an Officer who acts for the Purser. He receives and gives out Provisions to the several Messes for the Ship's Company.

Stoaked. When the Water in the Bottom of a Ship cannot come to the Well, or pass through the Limber Holes, but something choaks them up, so that the Pumps will not work, then they say she is *stoaked*.

Sstreight, a narrow Sea Passage between two Lands.

Stretch. When a Ship with all her Sails drawing, steers out of a Road where she has lain at Anchor, they say she is *stretching away for Sea*.

Strike,

Strike, is variously used. When a Ship in Fight, or on meeting with a Man of War, lowers her Top-sail at least half Mast high, *she strikes*, meaning, she yields or submits, or pays her Devoir to the Man of War she passes by. When a Ship touches Ground in shoal Water, they say, *she strikes*. When any Top-mast is to be taken down, the Word is, *strike* the Top-mast: And when any Thing is let or lowered down into the Hold, they call it *striking down into the Hold*.

Swabber, is to see that the Ship's Decks are kept clean and neat.

Sweep. When the Mold of a Ship begins to compass in at the Rung-heads, they call it the *Sweep* of her; as they do when a Hauser is dragged along the Ground at the Bottom of the Sea, to recover any Thing that is sunk, *sweeping* for it.

T.

Tack about, when a Ship's Head is to be brought about, so as to lie a contrary Way.

Tacks, Ropes Cable-laid tapering, having a Whale-knot at one End, which is fastened into the Clew of the Sail, reeved through the Cheff-trees, and then brought through a Hole in the Ship's Side; its Use is to carry forward the Clew of the Sail, to make it stand close by a Wind.

Tackles in a Ship, are Ropes running in three or four Parts, having at one End a Pendant, with a Block fastened to it: and also a Tackle Hook for heaving any thing in or out of the Ship.

Taffarel,

Taffarel, the uppermost Parts of the Ship's Stern abaft, and always carved.

Tarpawling, a Piece of Canvas tarred over to lay on the Hatches, Grateings, or any other Place, to keep off Rain.

Taught, the fame as setting or making the Rope stiff or fast.

Taunt. When the Masts of a Ship are too tall, we say she is *taunt masted*,

Tier, the several Ranks of Guns placed on the Decks, are called the *Lower*, *Middle*, or *Upper-tier*.

Tender, a small Vessel taken up on Contract to attend the Men of War with Provisions, &c.

Tbwart-Ship, is across the Ship.

Tides, two periodical Motions of the Waters of the Sea, called the Flux and Reflux, or the Ebb and Flow.

Windward-tide, when the Tide runs contrary to the Wind.

Lee-ward-tide, when the Tide and Wind are both one Way.

To tide it up, is to go by the Strength of the Tide against, or without Wind.

A Tide-gate, is where the Tide drives strong.

It flows Tide and Half-tide, it will be three Hours sooner high Water by the Shore than at the *Offin*.

Ties or *Runners*, those Ropes by which the Yards hang.

Tight, when a Ship lets in but little Water.

Tire Cable, the Row in the Middle of the coyled Cable.

Top,

Top, a round Frame of Boards which lie upon the Cross-trees, near the Head of the standing Masts.

Top Armours, are cut out of red Kersey, and tabled round with Canvas, both for Shew, and to cover the Men in the Top in an Engagement.

Tow, whatever is drawn after a Boat or Ship with a Rope, &c. is said to be in *Tow*, or towed.

Trail-board, a carved Board let into, or nailed on the Knee of the Head, just below the Lion.

Transoms, large Pieces of Timber forming the Buttock, or after Part of the Ship on both Sides, which are named according to their Elevations, as *Wing Transoms*, *Deck Transoms*, *Transoms under the Deck*, &c. All which, as Post Transoms, and Fashion Pieces, being framed together, is commonly called the *Stern Frame*.

Traverse. A Ship, when she makes Angles in and out, and cannot keep directly upon her true Course, is called a *Traverse*. In Navigation it is the Variation of the Ship's Course upon shifting of Winds.

Traverse-Board, is a little round Board which hangs up, and is bored full of Holes upon Lines, shewing the Points of the Compass upon it: By moving a little Peg from Hole to Hole, the Men at the Helm or steering Wheel, keep an Account how many Glasses or Half Hours the Ship steers upon any Point.

Tree-Nails, are long Pins made of Oak to fasten the Planks to the Timber.

Tressel-Trees, those Timbers that stand fore and aft at the Mast Head, for the Tops to lie on.

Trip.

Trip. A Ship goes with her Top-sails a-trip, when she carries them hoisted up to the highest Part.

Trim of a Ship, is her best Posture, with respect to her Proportion of Ballast, and the standing of her Masts, &c. for sailing.

Try. A Ship is said to try, when she hath no more Sails abroad but her main Course, when her Tacks are close aboard, the Bowlines set up, and the Sheats hauled close aft; or when the Helm or steering Wheel is so fastened as to prevent its having any Power of the Tiller, so as she is let lie in the Sea; and sometimes when it blows so hard that she cannot bear her Main Course, they make her lie a-try under her Mizzen only.

V.

VEER out, is to let out more Rope or Sheat. *The Wind veereth*, when it changeth often and suddenly.

Viol, a Cable-laid Rope, which being reeved through a large Block lashed at the Main-mast, is used by heaving at the jeer Capston, to weigh the Anchor when Nippers are brought on about the Cable.

Unmoor. When a Ship that rides at two Anchors begins to get them up, in order to sail, she is *unmooring*.

W.

WAAL, those protuberant Strakes of Plank wrought thicker than the rest, on the Sides of a Ship.

L

Wast.

Waft. To make a Waft, is to hoist up an Ensign rolled up to the Top of the Staff, as a Signal for the Men to come on Board, or that a Ship is in Danger by a Leak, &c.

Wake, the smooth Water that runs from a Ship's Stern when under Sail, by which a good Guess may be made of the Speed she makes. Also, when one Ship chases another, and is got as far into the Wind as she, and sails directly after her, they say *she has got into her Wake.*

Walt. A Ship is wait when she wants Ballast, or has not enough to bear her Sails.

Warp, to haul a Ship by a Cablet or Hauser bent to an Anchor or Buoy.

Waft, the Ship's Sides between the Quarter Deck and Fore-castle.

Waft-Boards, set up upon the Sides of Boats to keep the Sea from breaking in to her.

Waft-Cloths, Kersey tabled with Canvas, and hung round the Waft, Quarter-deck, and Poop of a Ship, for Ornament.

Waft-Trees, in small Ships only, the same as rough Trees.

Watch, the Space of four Hours; because half the Ship's Company watch and do Duty in their Turns, so long at a Time, and are divided into the Larboard and Starboard Watch.

Water-born, is when a Ship, even with the Ground, first begins to float.

Water-line, that which goes round a Ship at the Surface of the Water, and shews the true Shape of her Body.

Water-

Water-skot, is when a Ship riding at Anchor, is moored neither across the Tide, nor right up and down, but betwixt both.

Water-ways, that Strake of Plank on the Flat of each Deck respectively, next the Ship's Side, for turning the Water out of the Seams.

Way of a Ship, is sometimes the same with the Rake or Run of her fore and aft; but is mostly used as to her sailing: for when she goes apace, they say, *She makes good Way*.

Weather-coyl. When a Ship being a-Hull, has her Head brought about so as to lie that Way which her Stern did before, without loosing of any Sail, but only by bearing up of the Helm, this is called *Weather-coyling of her*.

Weather-gage. That Ship is said to have the Weather-gage of another, when she is to Windward of her.

Weathering, the doubling or getting to Windward of a Point or Place.

Weighing, drawing up the Anchor in order to set Sail.

Steering Wheel, is placed on the Quarter-deck, fixed to an Axis, round which goes the Wheel-rope, which is made fast to the Tiller in the Gun Room: it passes through Blocks at the Side, and from thence comes up to the Wheel in the Mid-ships.

Whoodings, the Ends of the Bottom Planks at the Extremities of the Ship, rabbitted into the Stern afore, and into the Post aft.

Wind. To wind a Ship, is to bring her Head about.

How does the Ship wind, upon what Point of the Compass does her Head lie?

Wind-taught, that is, stiff in the Wind, or having too much Wind in the Sails aloft.

Winding-Tackle Pendant, a Cable-laid Rope brought about the Head of the Mast, and to the Capston, for hoisting in or out Guns and heavy Stores.

Windlass, a Piece of Timber, with six or eight Squares fixed abaft the Fore-castle in small Ships, and Hoys, to draw up the Anchor.

Wind sails, are used for drawing fresh Air into the Holds of Ships, by cooling every Part, which contributes to preserve them from Decay.

Woolding, Winding of Ropes at certain Distances about a Mast, to strengthen it.

Worming, is twice laid Cordage, used for Worming-stays, Shrouds, &c. which is laid betwixt the Strands, in order to strengthen or succour them, or for making Nettings on the Quarters, Wast, and Tops of Ships, for Shelter to the Men when in Action.

Wreck, is when a Ship is drove ashore in a Storm, or perishes at Sea, and no Man escapes out of her alive. Y.

YARDS, are long round Pieces of Timber, somewhat thicker in the Middle than at the Ends, and hung by the Middle across the Masts. The Use of them is to bear the Sails which are made fast to, and hang down from them.

Yare, a Sea Word for nimble, ready, quick, or expeditious.

Yaws. *The Ship yaws*, when she does not steer steady in her Course, but makes Angles.

T H E
POLITICAL HISTORY
O F
E U R O P E.

THOUGH *Europe* is inferior in Extent of Land to any of the other three grand Divisions of the Globe ; though it is allowed to have fewer Inhabitants than *Asia* ; though its Mines of Gold, Silver, and precious Stones are not to be compared with those in the other Parts of the World ; and though it produces neither Spices nor Perfumes, yet from its Liberty, from its Commerce, from its Colonies and Settlements, it enjoys all the Advantages that Nature has bestowed on the rest of the Earth ; has more Land under its Dominion, and more People under its Command. So that it may justly be said to be the happiest and the most powerful, and to be superior in Arts and Arms, and in the Extent of its Trade. In short, Europe is now arrived to so high a Degree of Power, that nothing in History can be compared to it. Whether we consider the Immensity of its Expences,

the Extent of its Influence, or the Number of its Troops, and the regular Payment even of those that are least serviceable, and which are only maintained for Ostentation.

Of the RUSSIAN Empire.

THough *Russia* includes a far greater Extent of Dominion than is subject to any other Prince in *Europe*, yet two hundred Years ago it was scarcely known or heard of. It was a barbarous Country, without Arts or Navigation, and the People were Enemies to the only Means by which they could gain Improvement, till the late *Peter the Great* new modelled their Manners, and became the Father and Founder of the *Russian Empire*, which now makes so formidable a Figure.

The first Prince of the present reigning Family was *Michael Foedorowitz*, and was succeeded by his Son *Alexius Michaelowitz*, who dying in 1675, left by his first Wife two Sons, *Fedor* and *Iwan*, and three Daughters, *Sophia*, *Mary*, and *Catherine*; and by his second Consort a Son and a Daughter, *Peter Alexowitz* and *Natalia*. *Fedor* the eldest Son succeeded his Father, but being of a sickly Constitution, was assisted by his eldest Sister *Sophia*. This Prince died in 1682, but before his Decease nominated his younger Brother *Peter* for his Successor; however, by the Interest of the Princess *Sophia*, *Peter's* elder Brother *Iwan* was associated with him in the Government, though his Incapacity rendered

rendered him unworthy of having any great Share in the Administration.

Peter Alexowitz, who was born on the 11th of June 1672, by his uncommon Talents, and indefatigable Labours, made his Name immortal. At the Time when he ascended the Throne, he found his Country but thinly inhabited, fill'd with vast Desarts, and scarcely defended by any Fortresses; it had no Port of the least Consequence, except *Archangel*. His Frontiers were ravaged by the *Tartars* at their Pleasure. He was unthought of by the *Turks*, and condemn'd by the *Swedes* and the *Poles*. But he who travell'd in Search of Knowledge, before his Decease, entirely changed the Face of Affairs. He recover'd from *Sweden* the Provinces they had torn from his Ancestors, and in them built his new Capital of *Petersburgh*. From being entirely unacquainted with Navigation, he both learned to build Ships, and to command them. He learned to conquer from being conquered; introduced Arts, encouraged Manufactures, and justly merited the Title of the Father of his Country, and assuming that of Emperor, left it to his Successors.

Peter dying in the Year 1725, was succeeded by *Catherine*, his second Consort, whom Merit had raised from the Dregs of the People, and who was the worthy Successor of so great a Monarch; but she dying in 1727, left the Empire to *Peter II.* the Grandson of her deceased Lord, who was the only Heir-male of the Family, and who succeeded to the Throne in the twelfth Year of his Age; but in that early Season

son had the Resolution to banish, and confiscate the Estate of Prince *Menzicoff*, who had framed a Design to subvert the Government, and to raise his Daughter to the Rank of Empress. But this Prince dying of the Small-pox in the Year 1730, the regular Succession of the Empire was at a Stand: but at last the Princess *Anna Iwanowna* Dutchess of Courland, second Daughter of *Iwan*, or *John*, who had shared the Empire with *Peter the Great*, was raised to the Throne, though she had an elder Sister living, who had been married to the Duke of *Mecklenburgh*. The Management of this Affair was transacted by the Princes *Dologorouki* and their Faction, who framed a new Constitution of the Empire, and limited her Authority as they thought proper. To these Regulations she consented, but was no sooner fixed on the Throne than she cancelled them all, banished the Contrivers of them, chose new Ministers, and gave the Command of her Armies to the most experienced Generals. In 1740 her elder Sister, the Princess of *Mecklenbourg*, was delivered of a Son, whom the Czarina, according to the Constitution established by *Peter the Great*, chose for her Successor; and the Czarina dying the same Year, the Emperor was immediately acknowledged by the Senate and People; but soon the Person of the Duke of *Courland*, who had been declared Regent, was seized, and he and his Family banished into *Siberia*; and this was a Prelude to a Revolution of the greatest Importance. There was still living a Daughter of *Peter the Great*, whose Name was *Elizabeth Petrowna*, a Lady
of

of distinguished Merit, but who had, during the last Reign, lived in a Manner very unsuitable to her Birth. On the 5th of *December* she was a Kind of Prisoner in the imperial Palace, and the next Day was seated on the Throne, and by the Voice of the People saluted Empress of all the *Russias*.

This Lady now governs with the utmost Wisdom, she has gained the Affections of her People, and secured the Succession by sending for her young Nephew, *Charles Peter Ulrick*, Duke of *Holstein* *, who was born on the 10th *February* 1728, and declaring him grand Duke of *Russia*, and the Heir-apparent of the Empire.

The Government of *Russia* is entirely despotic. *Peter* indeed, who was the Legislator of his Dominions, seemed desirous of limiting the Power of his Successors, and though he himself was as arbitrary as any Prince upon Earth, he established a Senate, whose Consent was necessary to give the Will of the Prince the Form and Authority of Laws. But the imperial Power is rather strengthened than diminished by their Proceedings.

Of SWEDEN.

NEXT to *Russia*, *Sweden* is the most formidable of the Northern Powers. This

* His Mother was the Princess *Anne*, a Daughter of *Peter the Great*, by his second Wife, and Sister to the reigning Princess. This Lady was married to *Frederic*, Duke of *Holstein*.

King-

Kingdom was raised from Obscurity, and obtained the Influence which it at present enjoys, by the Wisdom and Bravery of its Princes. *Gustavus Adolphus*, was in some Measure to *Sweden*, what *Peter the Great* was to *Russia*. This Prince ascended the Throne in 1611, and, soon after, the States had such an extraordinary Opinion of his great Abilities, that though he was but eighteen Years of Age, they trusted him with the entire Administration of Affairs. He found his kingdom in the weakest and lowest Condition, and left it great and powerful. As a General he extended the Dominions, and raised the Reputation of *Sweden*; and as a Legislator, in a great Measure, reduced the Constitution into Order. He was killed whilst pursuing the Imperialists, after a Victory obtained by him on the 16th of *November* 1632, in the Plain of *Lutzen*. In consequence of his Regulations, the Crown, which was before entail'd on the Male Line, descended to his Daughter *Christina*, a Child of six Years old.

Christina, who had a great Deal of Learning and a very extensive Capacity, was esteemed by all the Powers of *Europe*; but in 1654 resigning the Crown to her Cousin *Charles Gustavus*, and embracing the Popish Religion, she retired to *Rome*, where she lived in a very magnificent Manner till her Decease, which happened on the 9th of *April* 1689.

Charles Gustavus, or *Charles X.* was the Son of *John Cassimir*, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*; and *Catherine* of *Sweden*, Daughter of *Charles IX.* and Sister to *Gustavus Adolphus*. He was

a brave, and in general, a successful Prince; for the Progress of his Arms was at first so rapid, that it surprized and alarmed all *Europe*. But at his Death he left his Son, who was but five Years old, involved in a War against six of the greatest Powers in *Europe*.

Charles XI. was at first governed by his Mother, who brought about a very advantageous Treaty. In 1680, he married the Princess *Ulrica Eleonora*, Daughter to *Frederick II.* and Sister to *Christian V.* Kings of *Denmark*; he applied himself with the greatest Diligence to the Government of his Kingdom, to correcting Abuses, and determining Suits at Law; he paid off the publick Debts, humbled the Pride of the Nobility, and was kind to the Citizens. He took a proper Care of Foreign Affairs, and by his wife and steady Management maintained his own Power at home, and supported the Credit of the Crown of *Sweden* abroad. This Prince gained the Affections of his Subjects to such a Degree, that the States of the Kingdom, at his Request, consented to take away a great Part of the Power, which, till that Time, the Senate had enjoyed; and afterwards made such further Alterations in his Favour, as rendered him as absolute as any Monarch in *Europe*. The Militia in particular was settled in such a Manner, that he had always 17,000 Horse, and 43,000 Foot, kept up at the Expence of his Subjects. This Prince died in the Year 1694, in the 42d Year of his Age, leaving behind him three Children, *Hedwig-Sophia-Eleonora*, who espoused the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, *Ulrica Eleonora*, late

late Consort to the present King of *Sweden*, and *Charles* his only Son.

Charles XII. ascended the Throne in his Minority, and was declared by the States to be of Age before he was sixteen. His Neighbours, *Frederick IV.* King of *Denmark*, *Augustus II.* King of *Poland*, and the Czar *Peter the Great*, taking Advantage of his Youth, without the least Provocation, entered into a Confederacy against him. He discovered this Design, belieged *Copenhagen*, and reduced the King of *Denmark* to seek for Peace. He relieved *Narva*, and obtained a compleat Victory over a mighty Army with but a Handful of Men. He turn'd his Arms against the *Poles*, forced them to depose King *Augustus*, and make Choice of a new King. His Ambition knew no Bounds, he resolved to drive the Czar out of his Territories, but was defeated with the Loss of 30,000 Men, and obliged to seek Shelter in *Turkey*. At this the King of *Poland* entered again into the Possession of his Dominions, *Denmark* made a Descent on *Schonen*, and the *Russians* repossessed the most valuable Parts of the *Swedish* Territories on the *Baltic*. *Charles* returned from *Turkey*, and on the first of *December 1718* was shot at the Siege of *Fredericksball*.

At his Death his youngest Sister *Ulrica Eleonora* was declared Queen, and her Husband, the hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, embracing the *Lutheran* Religion, was two Years after raised to the Throne of *Sweden*, and soon after a Peace was made with all the Powers with whom they had been at Variance.

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The Advantage the *Swedes* reaped from raising this Princess to the Throne was, the Recovery of their ancient Freedom. They then put such Restraints on the Crown, that their Sovereign now enjoys little more than the Name of a King; the Senate recovered its Privileges, and the States not only resumed, but extended their Power. The legislative Power is entirely invested in the States of the Kingdom, and so much of the executive as is thought necessary for the publick Good. The Body of the Nobility are represented by one of each Family, and this Body of Nobles with the Colonel, Lieutenant-colonel, Major, and one Captain of each Regiment, sit together, and form the Chamber of Nobles. As to the Clergy, besides the Bishops and Super-intendants, every ten Parishes chuse one, who is maintained at the Expence of the Electors. The Representatives of the Burghers are chosen by the Magistrates and common Council of each Corporation; while the Peasants in each District, chuse one of their own Quality, whom they instruct in what they think proper to be redressed, and whose Expences they bear.

Each of these Houses has a negative Voice; but in their respective Houses every Thing is decided by a Majority. They have each a Right separately to represent their Grievances to the King, who gives each a separate Answer; and at the Conclusion of the Diet, every Member of each Order has an Extract of their whole Proceedings, and the King's Answer to their respective Grievances, which each carries to his Constituents. The Senators take an Oath of

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Fidelity

Fidelity to the Kingdom, and in their Behaviour are only accountable to the State. The King can undertake nothing of Importance, without the Concurrence of the Senate, who have Authority to advise him in all important Affairs, and who admonish and over rule him when he attempts to act contrary to Law. Thus the *Swedes*, who have been always remarkable for their Love of Liberty, are now one of the freest Nations in the World.

Of DENMARK.

THE *Danes* formerly enjoyed that Kind of Freedom which is more insupportable to the common People, than all the Rigour of arbitrary and despotic Power invested in a single Person. In Time of Peace the King was little better than President of the Council, and in War no more than General of the Army; while the Nobility and Gentry were, in their own Estates, almost as absolute as sovereign Princes; and the Farmers little above the Rank of Slaves. They sent, however, their Representatives to the general Diet; but they had little more to do there, than to give their Consent to the Taxes by which they were oppressed.

Frederick III. after losing a considerable Part of his Dominions, and at a Time when himself and his Kingdom were in the utmost Distress, projected the Scheme of altering the Constitution, and, what is most amazing, happily effected it, in less than a Week, without the Assistance of foreign Forces, or spilling a Drop of Blood.

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After this Nation had almost been undone by a tedious and bloody War, a Peace was concluded in 1660, and a Diet called, to consider of proper Means for re-establishing their Affairs. The King foreseeing the Difficulties with which this would be attended, took Care to have it insinuated to some of the Clergy, and to the Speaker of the House of Commons, that this might be easily brought about, if every Body would do their Part, as they had seen the King do his. On this the Commons, by their Speaker, laid before the Nobility the unhappy Condition of the Kingdom, and the Impossibility there was of raising Money for the Support of the Government, if they did not consent to bear their Proportion. The Nobility, who were exceeding numerous, and entirely ignorant of the Intrigue, behaved with their usual Insolence, told the Commons, that it was a high Presumption in them to enquire into their Privileges; and that this shewed great Ignorance of their own Condition, for they were their Vassals, and Vassals they should remain.

On this the Speaker of the Commons, rising up, boldly told the Lords, that since they would not contribute to the Preservation of their Privileges, they were unworthy to enjoy them; that their Answer to the reasonable Requests of the Commons was as insolent as it was cruel; and that though they could not make themselves noble, the Nobility would find to their Cost, that they could bring the Weight of Subjection to fall as heavy upon other People, as hitherto it had lain upon themselves.

After this brave Speech, the Commons and all the Clergy went out, and retired to a Hall they had provided for that Purpose, where coming to a speedy Resolution, they went to Court, and demanding an Audience of the King, were immediately admitted; when a Bishop and the Speaker of the Commons having represented, that as, in their Opinion, the then present Constitution did not answer the End of Government, they resolved to make the Crown hereditary in his Majesty's Family, and to leave the Administration entirely in his Hands; when the King, thanking them for their good Intentions, let them know, that the Consent of the Nobility must be obtained. And then ordering the Gates to be shut, that none might enter or leave *Copenhagen* without his Leave, he speedily brought Things to a Conclusion; and the Nobility, after a fruitless and dishonourable Struggle, found themselves obliged to comply; and a few Days after, the King, Queen, and Royal Family, being seated under rich Velvet Canopies, in the Sight of the Army, received the Homage of the Senators, Nobility, and Commons, while all made a formal Surrender of their Liberties to the Crown.

This Change in the Constitution of *Denmark* has been attended with happy Consequences; the Commons have reaped the highest Advantages from it, and have found, by Experience, that a greater Freedom results from their Subjection to the Power of one Prince, than ever was experienced by a Nation governed by a Multitude of Tyrants. And their Princes, know-
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ing that their Happiness must result from the Prosperity of the People, have reigned with Moderation, and raised the Reputation of *Denmark*. And his present Majesty, (the Great Great-grandson of this first absolute Prince) who espoused the Princess *Louisa*, of *Great-Britain*, has hitherto made it his Study, by his Economy and Prudence, to ease the Weight of Taxes, to introduce Manufactures, and to promote the Trade of his Subjects. But what is most worthy of Remark is, that the Laws of this Country are comprised in a moderate Quarto Volume.

Of POLAND.

I Shall not here pretend to give a History of any of the Kings of *Poland*, since it could never lead us to form an Idea of the Government of this Country. No Nation upon Earth has a more destructive Constitution than *Poland*; and no People are more fond of what they falsely call Liberty; a Liberty that is destructive of the Freedom of the most useful Part of the Community. The Power of the King is so extremely limited, that the Kingdom is justly stiled a Republick; the Authority of the Nobles so unbounded, that they may all be considered as Sovereign Princes, who have no Law but the Caprice of their own Humours, and the Subjection of the Peasants to them is so extreme, that they are the most abject Slaves.

Poland has scarcely any of those Commodities on which Trade is founded, and which may be called the moveable Effects of the Universe, ex-

cept the Corn, which is the Produce of its Lands. Some of their Lords possess intire Provinces; and oppress the Husbandman, in order to have greater Quantities of Corn, which they send to Strangers, to procure the superfluous Demands of Luxury. If *Poland*, says a celebrated Writer of the present Age, had no foreign Trade, its Inhabitants would be more happy: the Grandees, who would have only their Corn, would give it to their Peasants for their Subsistence; and as their too extensive Estates would become burthensome, they would divide them amongst their Peasants; and every one would find Skins or Wool in their Herds or Flocks, so that they would no longer be at an immense Expence in providing Clothes: the Great, who are always fond of Luxury, not being able to find it in their own Country, would encourage the Labour of the Poor; and the Nation would then be more flourishing, at least if it did not become barbarous; and that the Laws might easily prevent. How wretched must the Constitution of that Country be, in which Trade, the Source of Plenty and Happiness to other States, is the Source of Poverty, and of the Misery of the People!

The common People are without Property; they have no Possessions, nor can they have any, and being obliged to work three or four Days in a Week for their Masters, the rest of their Time is employed in procuring a miserable Subsistence for themselves and Families. All they possess is at the Will of their Lords; and if one of them gives a Piece of Land to a Peasant, he orders

orders his other Peasants to furnish him with a Cow, Hens, Geese, as much Rice as will serve him for a Twelvemonth, and to build him a House. If they are ill used they bear it, and if treated with the least Indulgence are thankful. Any Gentleman for killing a Peasant pays only a Fine of about the Value of Twenty Shillings. A Lord condemns his Vassal to die, sometimes on the most frivolous Pretences; and, what is no small Aggravation of their Slavery, without any Form of Trial.

Their Councils, Assemblies, and Diets, where Order and Moderation should principally preside, are filled with Orators in Arms, and military Blusterings. Scarce a Motion or Speech can be made but with Sword in Hand: Every one imagines that he has a Right to speak first, or at least to contradict the first Speaker, whence there soon arises a confused Clamour, which is only increased by the Voices of those who would silence it. In the midst of all this Confusion the Affairs of State are laid before them, discussed, and at last, when after long Contentions, and furious Debates, they seem coming to some Conclusion, they are often prevented by the Expiration of the Session, which cannot exceed six Weeks. At other Times, losing all Regard to Decency, and giving way to a Fury incited by the Heat of Contest, and of separate Interests, they lay aside their Debates, and making use of their Arms, conclude in a Skirmish.

Thus Anarchy seems to be settled by the Constitution of the Country, and Slavery by the Liberty indulged to the Nobles.

When

When the Throne becomes vacant, the Archbishop of *Gnesna* summons a general Convocation of the Gentry to meet at *Warsaw*. Meanwhile Care is taken to guard the Roads from Thieves, and the Frontiers from Invasions.

At the Time of the Election, the Diet forms an Act for the Security of their Liberties, which is stiled the *Pacta Conventa*, which the King, before he is Recognized, swears to observe, and again repeats the Oath at his Coronation. This is the Rule of his Government, and contains the Maxims which he is obliged to follow. As this may give some Idea of his limited Authority, we shall here give an Abstract of this royal Capitulation, only observing, that other Articles are occasionally added to these, according as particular Circumstances may require; but the following are never omitted.

“ That the King shall not appoint any Successor, but preserve all the laws for the Freedom of the Election; that he shall pretend to no Right of coining Money, but leave that in the Hands of the Republic; that he will ratify and confirm all the Treaties made with foreign Princes; that he will maintain the Tranquillity of the Public; that he will not declare War against any Prince, bring foreign Troops into the Kingdom, or suffer any to go out, nor levy any new Troops, without the Consent of the Diet; that all Field-Officers, and Officers of the Guards, shall be either *Poles*, *Lithuanians*, or the Natives of those Provinces depending on the Crown of *Poland*; and all swear to be sub-

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“ ject to the Grand Marshal ; that he shall give
“ no Man more Places than the Law allows ;
“ that after a Place has been vacant six Weeks,
“ he shall bestow it on some well-qualified *Polish*
“ Gentleman ; that he shall not marry without
“ the Consent of the Senate, who shall assign
“ his Queen what Revenues they please ; that
“ he shall regulate the Number of his Troops
“ by Consent of his Council ; that he shall build
“ no Fleet without the Advice of his Senate ;
“ that he shall not diminish his Treasure in the
“ Castle of *Cracaw*, but rather encrease it ;
“ that he shall borrow no Money without the
“ Consent of the Diet ; that he shall always
“ administer Justice by the Advice of his Sena-
“ tors ; that he shall be content with the Re-
“ venue of his Predecessors ; that no Strangers
“ be introduced into his Councils, and that he
“ shall bestow no Offices or Dignities upon
“ them ; that he shall not diminish any of the
“ Offices at his Disposal ; that he shall main-
“ tain and defend all Rights, Liberties, and
“ Privileges granted by former Kings to the
“ *Poles* or *Lithuanians*, or to any of the Pro-
“ vinces that depend on these two Nations.”

The King bestows all Employments ; but then they are enjoyed for Life ; by which means those on whom he has bestowed them are rendered entirely independent of the Crown, since he cannot take away what he has once given. The King, though always of the *Romish* Profession, swears to protect four Religions, the *Romish*, the *Protestant*, the *Greek*, and that of the *Jews*, for which the latter pay upwards
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of 12,000 *l.* a Year. From such a Constitution as we have just described, it is not at all to be wondered at, that the Country is the poorest, and that by far the greatest Part of the People, are the most miserable of any in *Europe*.

P R U S S I A.

THE Electors of *Brandenburgh* have always been distinguish'd by the most amiable and heroic Qualities. Several successive Princes of this Family having encreased their Power by recovering the Territories that had been taken from their Ancestors, by gaining new Acquisitions, by rendering populous those Parts that were before but thinly peopled, by encouraging *French* Refugees to settle among them, and by promoting Trade. *Frederick III.* the Grandfather of the present King, caused himself in the Month of *January* 1701, to be crowned King at *Koningberg*, by the Concession of the Emperor *Leopold*, and his Regality was acknowledged by all the Powers of *Europe*. This was the Beginning of that Monarchy which now makes so considerable a Figure, and whose Glory will doubtless be raised to a still greater Height by the Wisdom and Conduct of the present King *Charles Frederick*, who mounted the Throne in the Year 1740, in the 29th Year of his Age, and who is now esteemed one of the wisest Kings that the present, or any former Age has produced.

Though this Prince has an unlimited and arbitrary Power, he has hitherto made no other

use

use of it than to extend his Dominions, and to render his People happy by enacting the wisest Laws; amongst which, that for securing the Morals of Youth, and that for contracting the Laws into a small Compass, and shortening all legal Processes, sufficiently shew his Capacity, and his Concern for the Welfare of his People.

Of the GERMAN EMPIRE.

CHARLEMAIN, the Son of *Pepin*, the Sovereign of *Italy*, great Part of *Spain*, of all *France*, and the South of *Germany*, laid the Foundation of the *German Empire* in the Year 800; but the Empire, being afterwards divided amongst his Posterity, the Sovereign of *Germany* and *Italy* only retained the Title of Emperor, while the Princes of the Empire were his Vassals. The Imperial Crown was Hereditary for 300 Years after *Charlemain*, when the Pope weakened the Imperial Authority by inciting the *German* Princes to alter the Constitution, and render the Emperor Elective: and during these Struggles between the Emperor and the Pope, several sovereign States and Principalities were erected in *Italy* and *Germany*, which claimed an Independency on either.

The hereditary Line being broken, the Emperors were at first elected by the Body of the People; but this occasioning some Confusion, the Nobility and great Officers of State excluded the common People, and chose the Emperor themselves. At last these Electors were reduced to Seven, viz. the Archbishops of *Mentz*, *Triers*, and

and *Cologn*, the King of *Bohemia*, the Duke of *Saxony*, the Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the Marquis of *Brandenburgh*, to whom have since been added, the Dukes of *Bavaria* and *Hanover*; and therefore the Emperor is now chosen by these Nine Electors, on the decease of a former Emperor, unless a King of the *Romans* hath been chosen in the preceding Reign, and then he succeeds of course.

It is regulated by the *Golden Bull*, that the Person elected Emperor shall be a Prince of *German* Extraction, and Twenty-eight Years of Age; and he is obliged to swear to observe a Capitulation agreed upon, and presented by the Electors before he is installed.

The Necessity of there being an Emperor arises from there being such a prodigious Number of sovereign Princes, absolute and independant on each other: and from the Necessity each is under of finding a Protector to support him against the Attempts of any stronger Power, or against any Confederacy that might be entered into by Neighbours as weak as himself, to strip him and divide his Dominions amongst themselves, as well as from the Invasion of a foreign Power. An Emperor is therefore chosen to preserve the Privileges of the whole Body for the Advantage of all; and they give him such a Power to preserve them, as is not inconsistent with the Independency of each sovereign Power; and, in Return, each pays for this Security, by contributing to the Support of his Government, and by laying himself under an Obligation to raise and maintain, at his own Expence, a certain
Number

Number of Forces, to preserve the whole against the Attacks of a common Enemy. The Emperor is, for the same Reason, the Fountain of all those Honours which are not Hereditary.

To preserve the Tranquillity of the Whole, such Laws as respect the whole *Germanic* Body, are made by the Diet, which consists of the Emperor, the Nine Electors, the Ecclesiastical and Secular Princes of the Empire, and the Deputies sent by the Free Cities.

Though the Imperial Dignity is Elective, the House of *Austria*, whose Power is exceeding great, by the Extent of its Hereditary Dominions, has found Means to preserve the Crown in that Family for upwards of 300 Years. The late Emperor *Charles VI.* Father to her present Imperial Majesty, being the last Heir Male of the House of *Austria*, endeavoured to secure the Succession of his Hereditary Dominions, by publishing a Pragmatic Sanction, or perpetual Edict, by which he entailed them on his eldest Daughter, and her Issue; next, to her Sister; and then to the Nieces of her Imperial Majesty, and their Descendants, with due Preference to the Males. This Succession was accepted, and confirmed throughout his Imperial Majesty's Dominions, and guaranteed by all the principal Powers in *Europe*. But in what Manner many of these Powers have fulfilled their Engagements, is too well known, to render any Account thereof necessary in this Place.

Of FRANCE.

BEFORE the Administration of Cardinal *Richelieu*, the Nobility of *France* were powerful, and the meanest of the People in some measure free; but at his Decease, the Crown had almost swallowed up all, and the Safety and Fortunes of the People, as well as Power and Preferments depended on the Will of the King and his Ministers. *Mazarine* and *Colbert* finish'd what *Richelieu* began, and made *Lewis XIV.* an absolute Sovereign. By degrees the Parliaments have been deprived of their Share in the Government, of their Right to make Laws and raise Money, and confined to the passing such Laws, as the King is pleased to send them, and to the single Privilege of being still the last Resort in Civil Causes. These Parliaments now consist of a certain Number of Presidents and inferior Judges, who purchase their Places, and the Crown makes a considerable Revenue of such Sales. The Parliament of *Paris* is by far the most considerable, as it consists of the Dukes and Peers of *France*, as well as of the ordinary Judges, and takes Cognizance of all Offences committed by the Peers, where the King does not issue a special Commission to try them. Hither the King frequently comes in Person to see his royal Acts recorded; but the other Parliaments are excluded from taking Cognizance of any Causes which relate to the Crown or Peers of the Realm. Thus the Parliaments of *France* are only the Shadows of what they anciently

ciently were, or rather they are become the Instruments of that Power they were instituted to restrain. The Liberty of the Subject is entirely at the Mercy of the King, he imprisons whom he pleases, without giving any Account; and whenever he finds it requisite, appoints such Judges for the tryal of Offenders as he thinks fit; and, in short, the registering of Edicts is become a mere Form; for though the Parliament of *Paris* sometimes remonstrates, the King's Will and Pleasure always prevails.

But what was equally surprizing is, that though the three last Kings of *France* have exerted their Power over the Protestants with such Rigour as to drive vast Numbers to seek Shelter in other Countries, the *French* have always had so little Bigotry, that the King may be stiled Supreme in Church as well as State. The Clergy of *France* are a very considerable Body, and have now 18 Archbishops, and 113 Bishops, all named and appointed by the King, who, in Spight of papal Authority, has also the Nomination of 770 Abbies, and of the Superiors of 317 Convents of Nuns: by which means his Influence must be exceeding great over a Body in other Countries but little attach'd to the Crown.

It may be expected that we should here give some Account of the Methods by which *Richelieu*, *Mazarine*, and *Colbert*, under the Reigns of *Lewis* the Thirteenth and Fourteenth, overturned the Constitution of *France*, encreased its Power and Influence by enlarging the Dominions of their Sovereigns, and raised all on a

sudden a Maritime Power. But it is impossible for us to treat of such complicated Subjects with that Brevity which is necessary to be observed in this Place.

Of the UNITED PROVINCES.

EACH of the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands* was anciently ruled by its Prince, or Lord ; but afterwards they were united by Inheritance, Marriages, or Contracts, 'till most of them fell to the House of *Burgundy*, from whence they came under the Dominion of *Spain*, by the Marriage of *Maximilian I.* to *Mary* the Daughter of *Charles*, surnamed the *Hardy* : and were afterwards all joined under *Charles V.* Emperor of *Germany*, and King of *Spain*, who governed them with great Moderation. But *Philip II.* his Son, and Successor to the Crown of *Spain*, treating them with Rigour, and the Severity of those he entrusted with the Government drove the People to Arms, when *William Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, not being able to see with Patience his Country ruined, became their Deliverer, and in 1579, laid the Foundation of their Liberties, by engaging the Provinces of *Guilders*, *Holland*, *Zea'and*, *Freez-land*, and *Utrecht*, to associate for their mutual Defence ; but before his Views were fully accomplished, he was assassinated, and the People lost their Protector, their Patron, and their Friend. After this, Queen *Elizabeth* granted them her Assistance, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Leicester*. But it was many Years before the

the publick Tranquillity was perfectly established.

The Treaty of Union above-mention, which was concluded at *Utrecht* in 1579, was a Confederacy of so many different Republicks, as there were Provinces that entered into it, and the States General were properly and distinctly, the States of all these Provinces taken together; but such Meetings being found inconvenient, a kind of Committee was appointed to sit at the *Hague*, composed of Deputies from each of the States, and these have been since stiled the *States General*, though, in Reality, they are rather the Representatives of the States General. These have such Powers as are requisite for the management of Publick Affairs. But though in the Assembly of the States General, there are no more Votes than there are Provinces, whatever the Number of the Members may be that compose that Assembly; yet it is otherwise in the Council of State: for, though some Provinces send two Deputies, and others but one, yet every Member has a distinct Vote. However, with respect to Sovereignty, it remains in the States of each Province, who separately coin Money, raise Taxes, &c. The Senate, or Council, in all the Cities, are, and always were, for Life; but upon the Demise of any Member, a new one was chosen by the Burghers, but afterwards, the Right of filling up such Vacancies fell into the Hands of the surviving Senators. Thus in the City of *Amsterdam* the sovereign Power is lodged in 36 Senators, and when one dies, the surviving Senators elect an-

other in his Room ; the Senate also elects the Deputies to be sent to the States of *Holland* ; and the Government of the other Cities is much the same as that of *Amsterdam*, it being lodged in the principal Magistrates, while the People have no Share in it, or in the Election of their Governors.

The religious Persecutions that have been set on foot in *France*, and the rest of *Europe*, have contributed to fill the United Provinces with People, who have resorted thither for the Sake of enjoying their Consciences, and the Fruits of their Industry in Peace. New Manufactures were set up every Day, their Fisheries were annually improved, new Branches of Commerce were continually opened, their Naval Power daily encreased, and, in a shorter Time than can well be imagined, they became rich and formidable ; so that the Republick of the United Provinces, though the last erected, is now the most powerful Republick in *Europe*.

The original Constitution of this Government was indeed attended with very great Advantages, for their Military and Naval Power being entirely under the Direction of the Stadt-holders, or Captain Generals, they enjoyed all the Benefits, without feeling any Inconveniences of a Monarchy ; and the States General having all Civil Affairs under their Direction and Management, and the Safety and Power of the Governors depending on the Success of their Measures, it was as much their Interest as their Duty to behave with Probity. Thus, for the first Forty Years, the Constitution was carried to
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the highest degree of Perfection. But *William*, the second Prince of *Orange*, dying, the States General assumed the executive, as well as legislative Power; and dreading least the Government should fall into the Hands of a single Person, made it their sole Care to provide against it, and the *Louvestein* Party projected the perpetual Edict for abolishing the Stadtholdership, and by this Means destroying the Constitution that had been the Parent and Nurse of their Liberties. Their best Officers were dismissed; their old Troops disbanded; and by degrees they filled all Posts of Honour, Trust, or Profit, with their own Faction, excluding such as were well affected to the Prince of *Orange*; whence it naturally followed, that those in Power treated such as they had excluded, as if they had been Enemies to their Country, and the Oppressed regarded all in possession of Employments, as so many Tyrants, and Usurpers. It happened at the very height of their Power, that they entered into a War with *England*, which was then become a Republick: But this only served to exhaust their naval Strength, and lessen their Credit. But after the Restoration a second War was carried on with much better Success. After this they courted the Favour of *Lewis XIV.* but the haughty Spirit of their Administration provoking that Monarch to seek the Destruction of the Republick, the two *De Witts* were murdered by the Mob, the *Louvestein* Faction was dissolved, and *William III.* Prince of *Orange*, was restored to the Office which his Ancestors had discharged with so much Glory. The
Bravery

Bravery and Prudence with which this Prince carried on the War, secured his Authority, and he still retained the Office of Stadtholder after being raised to the Crown of *Great Britain*. But he dying without Issue, and the next Prince of *Orange* being drowned in his Passage, at *Mardyke*, every Method was employed to render all future Attempts to establish the Stadtholdership unsuccessful. Instead of having any Regard for the Welfare of the Publick, they only studied to preserve it in Peace ; because they foresaw that a War would destroy their System, and bring in the Stadtholder, and his Friends.

This was the Source of their Misconduct in the last War, and of those Measures which at last opened the Eyes of the People, and engaged them once more to have recourse to such Measures as obliged the States to resume their old Constitution, and not only to chuse the late Prince of *Orange* for their Stadtholder, but to settle the Office and Power in the Succession of his Family.

Of S P A I N.

ABOUT Three Hundred Years ago *Spain* was a limited Monarchy, the Provinces were governed by their own Laws, which the King could neither repeal nor suspend, without the Consent of the States ; nor could he raise Taxes but by their Concurrence ; but they have long lost their inestimable Privileges, so that now the Cortes or States, which consist of the Nobility,

lity, Clergy, and the Representatives of the Commons, only meet to confirm and record the Decrees of the Court, which will compel their Concurrence if they presume to refuse it.

The Conquest of the richest Countries of *America*, and the Gold and Silver brought from thence into *Spain*, have been so far from enriching this Country, that they have render'd it poor and weak. An imaginary kind of Wealth that diminishes in Value in Proportion to its Increase, has engaged their whole Attention, while the natural Riches produced by Labour, which circulates through a Country, and gives the most lasting Blessings, have been neglected: *Spain*, before the Conquest of her Dominions in the *West Indies*, was much better peopled, and in a more flourishing Condition than it has ever been since; which has been chiefly owing to the continual resort of the Inhabitants to their *American* Dominions, to the Wars in which they have almost incessantly been engaged, to the Celibacy of the Clergy, and their locking up such vast Numbers of both Sexes in their Monasteries, *Spain*, though capable of producing every thing, produces little; the Inhabitants have for a long time been too lazy, and too proud, either to engage in Manufactures or cultivate the Earth, for this is chiefly done by the *French*. They export great Part of their Commodities unwrought; being obliged to purchase the Silk, Woollen, and Linen Manufactures of other Nations to supply their Plantations, they have so small a Share in their own Trade to their *American* Dominions, that instead of appearing as Principals,

cipals, they seem rather Factors for the *French*, *Italians*, *English*, and *Dutch*. For the first Twenty Years after the Accession of the late King *Philip*, (says an ingenious Writer) *Spain* was no better than a Province to *France*; and for the last Twenty Years her Condition has been much worse: She has been a Province to her own Provinces, her *Italian* Dominions, for which she has already paid Ten Times more than they are worth: and a celebrated *French* Author*, upon a Comparison between the Trade and Affluence of her *American* Dominions, says, "That the *West Indies* and *Spain* are two Powers under the same Master; but the *Indies* are the Principal, while *Spain* is only an Accessory. 'Tis in vain for Politicks to attempt to bring back the Principal to the Accessory; the *Indies* will always draw *Spain* to themselves.

"Of the Merchandizes, to the Value of about Fifty Millions of Livres annually sent to the *Indies*, *Spain* furnishes only two Millions and a Half: the *Indies* trade for Fifty Millions, and the *Spaniards* for Two and a Half.

"That must be a bad kind of Riches, adds the same Author, which depends on Accident, and not on the Industry of a Nation, on the Number of its Inhabitants, or the Cultivation of its Lands. The King of *Spain*, who receives great Sums from his Custom-house at

* The Baron de Montesquieu, in his *Spirit of Laws*. Book xxi. Chap. 18.

" *Cadiz*,

“ *Cadiz*, is in this Respect only, a rich Individual, in a State extremely poor. Every thing passes between Strangers and himself, while his Subjects have scarcely any Share in it: this Commerce is independent both of the good or bad Fortune of his Kingdom.

“ Were some Provinces of *Castile* able to give him a Sum equal to that of the Custom-house of *Cadiz*, his Power would be much greater; his Riches would be the Effect of the Wealth of the Country; these Provinces would animate all the others, and they would be all together more capable of supporting their respective Charges; and instead of great Treasury, he would have a great People.”

Of PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL by the Death of King Sebastian, who was killed in the famous Battle against the Moors, from an independent and powerful Kingdom became a Province of the Spanish Monarchy, it being seized by Philip II. of Spain in the Year 1580, but the People soon growing dissatisfied with their Change of Government, which ruined their Country and destroyed their Trade, they in 1640 prevailed on the Duke of Bragança to mount the Throne, in which they supported him with such Unanimity, that there has scarcely been any Revolution more secretly brought about, or with less Effusion of Blood, and his Subjects were no less steady in supporting him upon the Throne, than they had been universally ready to raise him

him to it. This Prince, who was called *John IV.* died in 1651, without seeing an End of that War which had been occasioned by his Succession, leaving his Son *Alphonso VI.* then a Child, Heir to the Crown, under the Tutelage of the Queen Dowager his Mother, who in his Minority ruled with great Prudence; but *Alphonso* becoming of Age, resolved to take the Government into his own Hands, and though incapable of performing either the Duties of a King, or a Husband, his Favourites advised him to marry, on which he espoused a Princess of *Savoy*, which he had no sooner done, than his Minions began to infuse into him a jealousy of his Brother *Don Pedro*, the Presumptive Heir of the Crown, when the Queen, after cohabiting with him for six Months, retired to a Convent; and soon after *Don Pedro*, by the Advice and Assistance of the principal Nobility, secured the Person of the King, took upon himself the Administration of the Government, and removed *Alphonso* to the Island *Tercera*, where he was treated with the Tenderness he owed to a Brother, and the Respect due to a King; but some Years after, was brought back to the Castle of *Cintra*, near *Lisbon*, where he was served with the same Respect, the Prince contenting himself with the Title of Regent till the Death of his Brother.

Soon after the Government was in the Hands of *Don Pedro*, the Queen left her Convent, and a Dispensation being obtained from *Rome*, he married her; but by this his Brother's Wife had only one Daughter, though by a second he had
after-

afterwards several Children, of whom *John V.* his eldest Son, the late King of *Portugal* succeeded his Father.

Portugal trades chiefly, almost solely, to her own Provinces. They who first discovered the *East Indies*, and had many of its Maritime Provinces under their Dominion, have now their Interest mostly confined to the *West*, where their Strength is so great in *Brazil*, that they have no Reason to fear any foreign Power. This is by far the most advantageous Colony in the World; as it is extremely rich in Diamonds and Gold, and *Portugal* draws greater Profit from thence, than *Spain* from *Mexico* and *Peru*.

The King of *Portugal* is as absolute as the King of *Spain*, since the Assemblies of the States and Cortes only serve to confirm the Decrees of the Prince. There is no Place to which the *English* trade to greater Advantage than to *Portugal*.

Of ITALY.

ITALY contains almost all the various Kinds of Government that are to be found in the rest of *Europe*; but the Sovereignty of the Pope is peculiar to this Country, as it is invested in a spiritual Person, exercising a temporal Power in as absolute a Manner, and perhaps with greater Policy than any other Monarch. Those who arrive to this high Dignity, are frequently raised from very low Stations, and are sometimes of mean Families, and without any support from their Relations; they derive a great Part of
O their

their Revenues from the Subjects of other Princes, of whom they claim a Share of Allegiance; and exercising an Authority founded on Opinion, frequently assume a Superiority over those to whom themselves have owed Obedience as Subjects, or paid Attendance as Servants. Other Monarchies have claimed a divine Right; but the Pope goes still farther, and claiming the Title of Holiness, pretends to have a divine Power; and the Possession of the Papal Chair, seems in the Opinion of vulgar Papists, to alter the very Nature of the Man.

The Dominions of the Two crowned Heads, that lie in the Limits of *Italy*, are, at the one End, those of his *Sardinian* Majesty, and, at the other, those of the King of the Two *Sicilies*.

The Dutchy of *Milan*, once the largest and richest in this Part of the World, with the Dutchy of *Mantua* and its Dependencies, belong to the House of *Austria*. His Imperial Majesty is considered as one of the *Italian* Powers, not only as he claims a Title to the Homage of almost all its Princes as Emperor, but as in exchange for *Lorrain* he was made Grand Duke of *Tuscany*. The infant Duke of *Parma* is at last in Possession, not only of that Dutchy, and *Placentia*, which was the Patrimony of his Ancestors by his Mother's Side, but also of *Guastella*. The Duke of *Modena* holds that Dutchy, and the Dutchies of *Reggio* and *Mirandola*, to which *Massa* has been lately added by a Marriage with its Heiress.

The Republic of *Venice* is an unmix'd Aristocracy; but its Glory is at present much inferior

to

to what it was when, without any Assistance, she was a Match for the whole Ottoman Power by Land and Sea. For upwards of Twelve Centuries she has preserved her Freedom. *Venice* is not only a very antient Republic, but might justly have been stiled the Bulwark of *Europe*. Her very Losses do her the greatest Honour, and the long War which she in defence of *Candia* carried on against the *Turks*, though it in a manner exhausted her Treasure, was almost as fatal to them as to her, since they have ever since been declining in Power and Reputation.

The Strength and prodigious Wealth of this People arose from their Commerce, which was once much greater than it is at present: for they formerly brought the Merchandize of *Asia* from *Alexandria*, and distributed it to all the Countries in *Europe*. The sovereign Power is lodged in the Nobility, of whom 1500 Noblemen form the grand Council, or Assembly of the States, and are stiled Noble *Venetians*, whose Honours descend to their Posterity. To the Doge, or Duke of *Venice*, is paid the Honour of a sovereign Prince, though he has but little Power in the Government. The legislative Power is lodged in the great Council, and there are several other Councils to whom distinct Branches of the Administration are committed; and what is very remarkable, the Council of Ten has a Power superior to that of the Doge himself: they have Keys to every Apartment in the Doge's Palace; the Members of this Council may enter at any time of the Night; they may imprison and put to death the greatest Nobleman, and even the

Doge himself, if they find him carrying on any Designs contrary to the Interest of the State.

The Republic of *Genoa* is also an Aristocracy, but not quite so pure as that of *Venice*. They owe their present Form of Government to the Virtue of *Andrew Doria*, who, after rescuing them out of the Hands of the *French* in 1527, refused the Sovereignty that was offered him, and fixed their Condition as a free State; regulating their antient Nobility so as to make it consist of 28 Families, and their new Nobles of 24. The legislative Authority is lodged in the great Senate, which consists of the Signiory and 400 Nobles and principal Citizens, annually elected out of the Freemen. The Signiory consists of the Doge and 12 other Members, who hold their Places two Years, to whom, and some other Councils is committed the Administration of publick Affairs; but no Laws can be enacted without the Agreement of four Parts in five of the Senate. When the Doge is elected, a Crown of Gold is placed on his Head, and in his right Hand a Scepter, on account of his being King of *Corfica*; he is also cloathed in Robes of crimson Velvet. He is obliged to reside in the Palace the two Years he is in Office, with two of the Signiory and their Families; but after this Time is expired, he retires to his Palace for eight Days, while his Administration is approved or condemned, and if the latter be the Case, he is then proceeded against as a Criminal.

Besides *Venice* and *Genoa*, each of the *Swiss* Cantons, the *Grisons*, their Allies, and the City
of

of *Geneva*, are so many different Republicks, each having its particular Form of Government, but owing their Strength to their Confederacy, which renders them truly great and formidable. Besides these, there are two free States, the Dominions of which are surrounded by those of sovereign Princes, of whom they are nevertheless entirely independent; the first of these is the Commonwealth of *Lucca*, in the Neighbourhood of *Tuscany*, and the other the Republick of *St. Marino* in the midst of the Territories of the Pope.

Of GREAT BRITAIN.

THERE is no footsteps in History of any absolute Monarchy established in this Island. Amongst the ancient *Britains* it was divided into several Principalities, governed by Princes who were directed by general Councils, the Members of which were the Princes, their Sons, those who were descended from the Princes, and the Druids, who were their Priests and Lawyers, and the Governors of the People: all these appeared arm'd in Council, except the Druids, who were exempted from military Service. In these general Councils, all Matters were proposed by the Prince, explain'd and debated upon by the Druids, and decided by all their Members, who shewed their Approbation of the Motion, by clattering their Spears; or their Dislike of it, by striking them on the Ground.

In these Councils, Laws were made for maintaining Peace, and preserving Property; the Execution of which was committed to the Druids, who were Judges in all Cases, Sacred, or Civil. They retained them in their Memories, and such as were disposed to learn the Laws, went to the Schools of the Druids; where, by frequent Repetitions, they imprinted them in the Memory of their Pupils. At the Invasion of *Julius Cæsar*, the Princes met together in Council to chuse a Commander in Chief. And when *Claudius* came hither on the same Errand, the *Britons* being divided amongst themselves, as *Tacitus* informs us, became an easy prey. The same Author, speaking of the *Germans* and *Gauls*, from whom it is universally allow'd that the *Britons* derived their political Notions, says, that amongst them, smaller Matters were left to the decision of their Princes, but things of greater Moment were debated in general Assemblies.

These Councils ceased while the *Romans* continued in *Britain*; but however, the *Britons* were permitted to hold their village Courts, for the Conveniency of the People: but when the *Romans* deserted the Island, the *Britons* resumed their ancient manner of Government; as appears by their calling a general Council, on the Invasion of the *Picts* and *Scots*, in which they chose *Vortigern* for their Chief; and these Measures not proving successful, they directed him to call the *Saxons* to their Assistance. But these Auxiliaries soon turning their Swords upon their Friends, drove the *Britons*, whom they came to

save,

save, into the mountainous Part of the Island, and took Possession of the rest of the Country.

Under the Reign of the *Saxon* Kings, new Measures were frequently taken for securing and extending the Liberties of the Subject. Amongst these, *Æthelbert* the first Christian King amongst the *Saxons*, collected all the Laws which were judged useful, and all the subsequent Legislators amongst the *Saxons*, endeavoured to secure and fortify that admirable Constitution, by which Justice was equally and impartially administered. The Laws made by these Princes are very short and plain, and the country Courts, and other inferior Jurisdictions, kept the People in very good Order.

Amongst these Legislators, *Alfred the Great*, a Prince, whose Wisdom, Valour, and Humanity, did real Honour to his Station, and *Edward the Confessor*, stand in the first Rank.

In the Time of the *Saxon* Kings, great Councils were held at the three principal Festivals, *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsuntide*; in these the State of the Nation was weigh'd and considered, old Laws amended or repealed, and new ones enacted. These Councils also constituted the supreme Courts of Judicature, where the King, with his Nobles, heard and determined all Appeals from the inferior Courts of Justice.

William the Conqueror, at his Coronation, swore to preserve the *English* Constitution, but neither he nor many of his Successors, paid much Regard to this Oath, which obliged the
People

People frequently to struggle in defence of their Liberties. 'Tis not necessary to mention here particular Instances, 'tis sufficient to observe, that the Encroachments of *John*, threw the Nation into a Civil War, which was not ended 'till he was obliged to renew their Privileges, by granting the *Magna Charta*, or Charter of Liberties, and the Charter of the Forests; the Disputes occasioned by these Charters, often renewed, and as often cancelled, kept the Nation in confusion during this and the succeeding Reign. And since this time, our brave Ancestors have been frequently obliged to defend their Liberties with their Swords.

To *Edward* the First is ascribed the Glory of having first settled and regulated the written Law of this Nation. He establish'd methodical Proceedings in administering Justice between Man and Man: in his Reign, Pleadings, Resolutions, and Decisions, grew regular and rational. He proposed Civil Laws to his Parliaments, and when they were passed, made choice of learned and upright Judges, to put them in execution. The Statute Laws, though short, in comparison with later Acts of Parliament, were yet clear, and fully expressive of the Sense of the Legislature. This Prince might be esteemed the Father of the People's Liberties; for though it is evident, that the Commons sent Representatives to Parliament before his Time; since there are footsteps of this Privilege even under the *Saxon* Kings, yet it was he that settled that regular Form which has since continued.

After-

Afterwards, *Henry* the Seventh opened the way for the Commons to obtain Property, which they have since very happily improved. And *Henry* the Eighth demolished that kind of church Independency, which was altogether incompatible with the other parts of the Government.

James I. laid claim to arbitrary Power, and endeavoured to obtain it; his Son *Charles* I. was a good Prince, rather desirous to retain his Authority than eager to extend it; but he did many things which his time would not bear, and died for Actions which had scarcely been blamed in his Predecessors. During the Administration of *Cromwell*, that Constitution which had been the Work of Ages was entirely overturned. As stretching the Prerogative beyond its due Bounds, had introduced the other Extreme, a Republican-Government, so the return of Monarchy brought on the same Evils which had for a Time interrupted it. *Charles* II. strove to subvert our Liberties and our Morals, and his Brother, *James* II. infatuated with the same destructive maxims of Government, endeavoured by more violent Methods to subvert our Religion and all our natural Rights: a love of Liberty made every Man his Enemy, and he fled from a People whom he was unworthy to govern, and from the Prince of *Orange*, who was called over to be our Deliverer. He was placed on the Throne; the Injuries that had been done to our Constitution were repaired, our Liberties restored, and fixed on

on a more solid Foundation, and we now find ourselves in the possession of that old *Saxon* Constitution, so much admired by our Ancestors, improved and carried to the greatest degree of Perfection: of which we can now never be deprived, but by our own Madness, and universal Corruption. The neglect of our Marine might indeed give *France* an opportunity of carrying into Execution her Scheme of Universal Monarchy, and subject us to their Arms and their Religion: But *Britain* must be mad when she neglects her Marine, in which her greatest, if not her only Security, depends; for was any ambitious Power to obtain the Empire of *Europe*, and even deprive *Great Britain* of every Alliance, it would be many Years, in the Situation a new Conqueror would be in, before a Fleet could be raised able to cope with hers, in which time the Tyrant might die, Insurrections happen, and other Princes shake off the Yoke: So that the Navy of *Britain* may be considered as the strongest Barrier, not only to her own Liberty and Properties, but to those of *Europe*.



T H E
FAMILIES and GENEALOGIES
OF THE
EMPERORS, KINGS, and PRINCES,
Now reigning in EUROPE :
With an Account of the RELIGIONS
they profess.

ANHALT BERNBOURG.

(Calvinist Religion.)

VICTOR FREDERIC, the reigning Prince, born
20th of September 1700.

ANHALT CÆTHEN. *(Calvinist.)*

AUGUSTUS LEWIS, the reigning Prince, born
June 9, 1697.

ANHALT DESSAU. *(Calvinist.)*

LEOPOLD FREDERIC FRANCIS, reigning
Prince. He married a Burgher's Daughter of
Dessau, by whom he has had ten Children.

ANHALT

ANHALT ZERBST. (*Lutheran.*)

Prince FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, born *August* 8, 1734.

His Sister the Princess *Catherine Alexiewna*, born *May* 2, 1729, was married to *Charles Peter Ulric*, Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, and Grand Prince of *Russia*, by whom she had a Son born in the Year 1756.

ANSPACH. (*Lutheran.*)

CHARLES WILLIAM FREDERIC, Margrave of *Brandenburg Anspach*, born *May* 21, 1712, succeeded to the Marquisate *January* 7, 1723; married *Frederica Louisa*, second Daughter of the late King of *Prussia*, 1730; by whom he hath issue, *Christian Frederic Charles Alexander*, the hereditary Prince.

John Frederic, Grandfather of the reigning Margrave, had issue by his second Wife, *Leonora Erdmouth Louisa*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Saxe-Eisenach*, *Wilhelmina Carolina*, born *March* 1, 1683, and married *September* 2, 1705, to *George* electoral Prince of *Hanover*, now King of *Great Britain*. He had Issue also,

William Frederic, Father of the present Margrave, and Brother of the late Queen *Caroline*.

AUGSBOURG. (*Roman Catholic.*)

Prince JOSEPH, of *Hesse Darmstat*, born *January* 22, 1699, elected Bishop of *Augsbourg* in the Year 1740.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA. (*Roman Catholic.*)

The present Royal Family.

MARIA THERESA, Archduchess of *Austria*, eldest Daughter of the late Emperor of Germany, *Charles VI.* was born *May 13, 1717*, and married to *Francis Stephen*, Duke of *Lorrain*, *February 12, 1736*, by whom she hath issue,

1. The Archduke *Joseph Benedict Augustus*; born *March 13, 1740*.

2. The Archduke *Charles Joseph Emanuel*, born *February 1, 1745*.

3. The Archduke *Peter Leopold Joseph John Anthony Joachim Pius Gotthard*, born in *May 1747*.

4. The Archduchess *Maria Anna*, born *October 8, 1738*.

5. The Archduchess *Maria Christina Josepha*, born *May 13, 1742*.

6. The Archduchess *Maria Elizabetha Josepha Joanna Antonietta*, born *August 13, 1743*.

7. The Archduchess *Maria Amelia Josepha*, born *February 26, 1745-6*.

The Archduchess, now Empress, succeeded to the hereditary Dominions of the House of *Austria*, on the death of her Father, the late Emperor *Charles VI.* *October 20, 1740*, and was crowned Queen of *Hungary* at *Presburg June 25, 1741*, and Queen of *Bohemia* at *Prague, 1743*. The Grand Duke of *Tuscany* her Consort, was elected King of the Romans, *September 13, 1745*.

The Pedigree of the *Austrian* Family the last Hundred Years.

Leopold late Emperor of Germany, the only surviving Son of the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* was born *June 9, 1640.* He was appointed King of *Hungary* by his Father, the Emperor *Ferdinand III. June 27, 1655,* and King of *Bohemia, August 2, 1656.* He was elected Emperor on the 8th of *July 1658,* after an interregnum of eight Months, and crowned at *Frankfort* the 22d of the same Month. He married three Wives, 1. *Margaret,* Daughter of *Philip IV.* King of *Spain, April 12, 1653,* who died *May 20, 1673,* leaving him one Daughter named *Mary Antonetta,* who married *Maximilian,* late Elector of *Bavaria.* 2. *Claudia,* Daughter of *Ferdinand* Archduke of *Innsbruck, October 5, 1673,* who died without issue, *April 8, 1676.* 3. *Mary,* eldest Daughter of the Duke of *Newburg,* afterwards Elector *Palatine, January 6, 1677,* by whom he had issue, 1. *Joseph,* born 1678; and 2. *Charles,* born *October 1, 1685;* and three Daughters, 1. *Mary Elizabeth,* born 1680. 2. *Mary Anne,* born 1683; and 3. *Mary Magdalen,* born 1689. *Leopold* dying *May 5, 1705, N. S.* was succeeded by his eldest Son, *Joseph,* who had been crowned King of *Hungary, 1688,* and elected King of the *Romans* in 1690, and was of course declared Emperor on the death of his Father *Leopold, 1705. Joseph* married *Wilhelmina Amelia,* Daughter to *John Frederic,* late Duke of *Hanover,* in 1699, by whom he had two Daughters, *Maria*

Maria Josepha, born 1699, and *Maria Amelia*, born 1701.

The Emperor *Joseph* dying of the Small Pox, April 20, 1711, his Brother *Charles* King of Spain was elected Emperor the 12th of October the same Year. He married the Princess *Elizabeth Christina* of *Wolfembutte*, 1708, by whom he had issue the Archduchess *Maria Theresa*, the present Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and her Sister the Archduchess *Mary Anne*, married to Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*.

The Emperor *Charles* dying October 20, 1740, his Daughter *Maria Theresa*, succeeded to his Hereditary Dominions. The Archduchess *Mary Anne*, Consort to Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, died in 1744, without Issue.

BADEN BADEN. (*Roman Catholic.*)

The reigning Marquis *LEWIS WILLIAM GEORGE*, was born June 7, 1702, and succeeded his Father the celebrated Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, Generalissimo of the Empire, January 4, 1706; he married the Princess *Mary Anne*, Daughter of *Adam Francis*, Prince of *Schwartzzenburg*, by whom he has issue, the Princess *Elizabeth Augusta*, born March 16, 1726. The Brother of the Marquis *Augustus William George*, was born January 14, 1707, and is married to the Princess *Mary*, Daughter of Duke *Leopold* of *Aremburg*.

BADEN DOURLACH. (*Lutheran.*)

The reigning Marquis *CHARLES FREDERIC*, was born November 22, 1728, and succeeded to

the Marquisate *May 12, 1738.* Prince *William* his Brother, was born *January 14, 1732.*

BAVARIA. (*Roman Catholic.*)

The present Elector's Family.

MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, the reigning Elector of *Bavaria*, is the eldest Son of the late Emperor of *Germany*, and Elector of *Bavaria*, *Charles VII.* and of *Mary Amelia*, youngest Daughter of the late Emperor *Joseph*. He was born *March 28, 1727*, and succeeded his Father in the Electorate on the 9th of *January, 1744-5*. He married the Princess *Anne-Mary-Sophia*, third Daughter of *Augustus III.* King of *Poland* and Elector of *Saxony*, *June 13, 1747.*

His Sisters.

1. *Mary Antonietta*, lately married to *Frederic*, electoral Prince of *Saxony*, eldest Son of *Augustus*, King of *Poland*.
2. *Maria Joseph*.
3. *Joseph* *Maria Walpurgis*.

The late Electors for 80 Years past.

MAXIMILIAN EMANUEL, Elector of *Bavaria*, Son to the Elector *Ferdinand*, and Grandson of *Maximilian*, the first Elector of *Bavaria*, was born 1662, and succeeded his Father in 1679. He married *Maria Antonietta*, the only Daughter of the Emperor *Leopold*, by his first Wife *Margaret*.

garet, the youngest Daughter of *Philip IV.* King of *Spain* 1685, by whom he had issue *Ferdinand Joseph*, who would have been Heir to the Crown of *Spain*, his Grandmother being the Daughter of *Philip IV.* King of *Spain* (upon the death of *Charles II.* the last King of *Spain* without Issue) the *French* King *Lewis XIV.* who married the other Daughter of *Philip IV.* having renounced all Claim to the Crown of *Spain* at the Time of his Marriage. But a Treaty for the Partition of the *Spanish* Monarchy was made in 1698, between *Great Britain*, *France*, and the United Provinces; whereby *Spain* and *Spanish America* only, were allotted to *Ferdinand Joseph*, the electoral Prince of *Bavaria*; *Naples* and *Sicily* to the Dauphin of *France*; and the Dutchy of *Milan* to *Charles*, the Emperor's second Son; but *Ferdinand* dying of the Small Pox in 1699, another Partition was made of the *Spanish* Monarchy by the same Powers, during the Life of the late King *Charles II.* However the *French* King prevailed on *Charles* to make a Will, and give the whole *Spanish* Monarchy to *Philip* Duke of *Anjou*, his Grandson, second Son of the Dauphin of *France*, and actually placed *Philip* on the Throne of *Spain*, on the death of *Charles II.* in the Year 1700.

Maximilian having buried his first Wife *Mary*, Daughter of the Emperor *Leopold*, 1692, married the Princess *Theresa Cunigunda*, Daughter of *John Sobieski*, King of *Poland*, in 1694, by whom he had Issue; 1. *Charles Albert Cajetan*, 1697. 2. *Ferdinand Mary*, born 1699. 3. *Clement Augustus*

Augustus, born 1700; and, 4. *Theodore*, born 1703. *Maximilian* dying 1726, was succeeded by his Son,

Charles Albert Cajetan, who was elected King of the Romans, and Emperor of Germany, 13th January 1742-3, and died 9th January 1744-5, being succeeded in the Electorate by his Son *Maximilian Joseph*, the present Elector.

Ferdinand, Son of *Maximilian*, and Brother of the last Emperor, was born 5th August 1693, and married in 1719 the Princess *Mary Anne* of *Newburg*, by whom he had several Children, and is lately dead.

Clement Augustus, Son of *Maximilian* late Duke of *Bavaria*, *Charles Albert Cajetan*, was born 5th August 1700, and chosen Bishop of *Munster* and *Paderborn*, in 1719, and Archbishop and Elector of *Cologne*, 1st November 1723. He was elected Bishop of *Hildsheim* in 1724, and Bishop of *Osnabrug* in 1728. He is also Provost of *Liege*, and great Master of the *Teutonic Order*. This Elector crowns the Emperor, if the Ceremony is performed in his Diocese; and if not, he and the Elector of *Mentz* crown him alternately. His Estates are very considerable. consisting of the Dutchy of *Westphalia*, the Archbishop of *Cologne*, which extends 100 Miles along the Western Bank of the lower Rhine; besides the Territories belonging to the rest of the Bishoprics, of which he is Sovereign, and which are very extensive.

Theodore, Son of *Maximilian*, Duke of *Bavaria*, and Brother of the late Emperor and Duke
of

of *Bavaria Charles Albert*, was born in 1703, and elected Archbishop of *Ratisbon*, in which See he still remains.

BRANDENBURG-BAREITH. (*Lutheran.*)

Frederick Margrave of Culmbach-Bareith in *Franconia*, born 10th *May* 1711, and succeeded to the Marquisate 17th *May* 1735. He married *Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina*, the eldest Daughter of *Frederic William*, late King of *Prussia*, by whom he has one Daughter, *Elizabeth Sophia Frederica Wilhelmina*, born 30th, *August* 1732, married 24th *September* 1748, to the Duke of *Wurtemberg*.

BRITAIN.

The present Royal Family of *Great-Britain*.

GEORGE II. King of *Great-Britain*, &c. and Elector of *Hanover*, was born 30th *October* 1683, He was created Prince of *Wales* in 1714, and succeeded to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and Electorate of *Hanover*, on the Death of his Father *George I.* who died in the Night of *June* 10th 1727. He married the Princess *Carolina Wilhelmina Dorothea*, Daughter of *John Frederic*, Margrave of *Brandenburg-Anspach*, and of *Erdmouth Louisa*, Daughter of *George Duke of Saxe-Eisenach*, and of *Janet Countess of Sayne*, on the 22d of *June* 1705, by whom he had Issue.

1. *Frederic Louis*, born 20th *January* 1707, who came over to *England* in *December* 1728, and married the Princess *Augusta*, Sister to the reigning

reigning Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, on the 27th *April* 1736, which Princess was born 19th *November* 1719.

2. *Anne*, born 22d *October* 1709, who married *William Charles Friso*, Prince of *Nassau*, *Deitz*, and *Orange*, 14th *March* 1733.

3. *Amelia Sophia Leonora*, born 30th *March* 1711.

4. *Carolina Elizabeth*, born 30th *May* 1713, who died *December* 28, 1757.

5. A Prince who died soon after he was born, 8th *November* 1716.

6. *George William*, born 2d *November* 1717, who died 5th *February* the Year following.

7. *William Augustus*, Duke of *Cumberland*, born 15th *April* 1721.

8. *Mary*, born 22d *February* 1723, married to *Frederic* Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, Son of the reigning Landgrave, in 1740, by whom she has three Princes all living.

9. *Louisa*, born 7th *December* 1724, married to *Frederic* Prince Royal of *Denmark* *November* 1743; by whom she had one Prince, and three Princesses, all living.

The Issue of the late Prince of *Wales*.

1. *Augusta*, born 31st *July* 1737.

2. *George William*, born 24th *May* 1738.

3. *Edward Augustus*, born 14th *March* 1739.

4. *Elizabeth Carolina*, born 30th, *December* 1740.

5. *William Henry*, born 14th *November* 1743.

6. *Henry Frederic*, born 27th *October* 1745.

7. *Louisa Anne*, born 19th *March* 1748-9.

8. *Fre-*

8. *Frederic William*, born 24th May 1750.

9. *Carolina Matilda*, born after her Father's Death, 22d July 1751.

Queen *Caroline*, late Consort of King *George II.* died November 20th 1737, in the 50th Year of her Age.

The Ancestors of the present Royal Family for above 150 Years past.

James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, was the only Son of *Henry Stuart* Lord Darnly, by *Mary* Queen of Scots, the only Daughter and Heiress of *James V.* King of Scots, who was the eldest Son of *James IV.* King of Scots, and *Margaret* his Wife, eldest Daughter of *Henry VII.* King of England, whose Issue, on Failure of Children of *Henry VIII.* were entitled to the Crown of England. Queen *Elizabeth*, the youngest Daughter of *Henry VIII.* died without Issue, and unmarried, on 24th March 1602-3.

King *James I.* married *Anne* the Daughter of *Frederic II.* King of Denmark, 1589, by whom he had Issue.

1. *Henry* his eldest Son, who died at 18 Years of Age, unmarried.

2. *Robert*, who died in his Infancy.

3. *Charles*, who succeeded him.

He had also four Daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, who married *Frederic V.* Count Palatine of the Rhine, elected to the Throne of *Bohemia*, which he never possessed.

2. *Margaret*, who died in her Infancy.

3. *Mary*

3. *Mary*, } who also died Infants.
 4. *Sophia*, }

Upon the Death of King *James I.* 27th *March* 1625, he was succeeded by his only surviving Son.

Charles I. born 19th *November* 1600, at *Durfermline* in *Scotland*. He married *Henrietta Maria*, youngest Daughter of *Henry IV.* King of *France*, 11th *May* 1625, by whom he had Issue.

1. *Charles*, who died the same Day he was born, viz. 18th *March* 1628.

2. *Charles*, who succeeded his Father in the Throne, born 29th *May* 1630.

3. *Mary*, born 4th *November* 1631, who married *William* of *Nassau* Prince of *Orange*, and Stadtholder of the united Provinces, 2d *May* 1641, and died of the Small-pox at *London*, 24th *December* 1660.

4. *James*, born 14th *October* 1633, who succeeded his Brother *Charles II.*

5. *Elizabeth*, born 28th *December* 1635, who died at 15 Years old, unmarried.

6. *Anne* born 17th *March* 1636, who died when about four Years of Age.

7. *Henry*, afterwards created Duke of *Gloucester*, born 20th *July* 1640, died unmarried, of the Small-pox, at *London*, 13th *September* 1660.

8. *Henrietta Maria*, the King's youngest Daughter, born 16th *June* 1644. She married *Philip* Duke of *Anjou*, afterwards Duke of *Orleans*, 1661, by whom she had Issue *Mary Aloisa*, married to *Victor Amadeus* the late Duke of *Savoy*, and King of *Sardinia*, Father of the present King of *Sardinia*.

King

King *Charles I.* being beheaded 30th *January* 1648-9, the Crown devolved on his eldest Son *Charles*, who was kept from Possession of it twelve Years.

Charles II. was restored 29th *May* 1660. He married the Princess *Catherine*, Infanta of *Portugal*, Daughter of *Don Peter* King of *Portugal*, by Proxy; and upon her Arrival in *England*, the Marriage was solemnized and consummated, at *Portsmouth*, 21st *May* 1662, she being 24 Years of Age, by whom the King had no living Issue.

James II. the third Son of *Charles I.* and only surviving Brother and Heir of *Charles II.* succeeded to the Crown 6th *February* 1684-5. While he was Duke of *York*, and in Exile, he was contracted to Mrs. *Anne Hyde*, (eldest Daughter of the Right Honourable *Edward Hyde* Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, afterwards created Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*) at *Breda*, 24th *November* 1659, and the Marriage was solemnized in *England* after the Restoration, viz. 3d *September* 1660. The Issue of which Marriage were,

1. *Charles* of *York* Duke of *Cambridge*, born 22d *October* 1660, who lived but seven Months.

2. *Mary* of *York*, born 30th *April* 1662, who married *William Henry* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, afterwards King of *England*, 4th *November* 1677. She died of the Small-pox at *Kensington*, 21st *December* 1694, without Issue.

3. *James* of *York*, Duke of *Cambridge*, born 12th *July* 1663, created Earl of *Cambridge*, but died at three Years of Age in 1667.

4. *Anne*

4. *Anne of York*, born 6th February 1664, who married *George Prince of Denmark*, second Son of *Frederic III. King of Denmark*, 28th July 1683, and succeeded to the Crown of England, 8th March 1701-2.

5. *Charles of York*, Duke of *Kendal*, born 4th July 1666, and died in May 1667.

6. *Edgar Duke of Cambridge*, born 14th September 1667, and died in June 1671.

7. *Henrietta of York*, born 13th January 1668-9, and lived but ten Months.

8. *Catherine of York*, born 9th February 1670, and died 5th December 1671.

The Dutchess their Mother dying 31st March 1671, the Duke of York married his second Wife *d'Esté*, Daughter of *Alphonso d'Esté*, Duke of *Modena*, and Sister of *Francis* the reigning Duke, at *Dover*, 21st November 1673, by whom he had Issue.

1. *Charles of York*, Duke of *Cambridge*, born 7th December 1677, who died the December following.

2. *Catherine Laura*, born 10th January 1674, and died in October 1675.

3. *Isabella of York*, born 28th August 1676, died 2d March 1680.

4. *Charlotte Maria of York*, born 15th August 1682, died the following October.

5. *James Francis Edward*, born 10th June 1688, who married the Princess *Clementine Sobieski*, Daughter of *James Sobieski* Son of *John Sobieski*, King of *Poland*, by whom he had Issue, two Sons, viz. *Charles Edward*, and *Henry Benedict*.

6. *Louisa Maria Theresa*, born 18th June 1692, died at *St. Germain*, 8th April, N. S. 1712.

The Prince of *Orange* landing at *Torbay* in *Devonshire*, 5th November 1688, and marching towards *London*, was joined in his March by most of King *James's* Army; whereupon the King embarked for *France*, 23d December 1688, and 13th February 1688-9, the Convention of Lords and Commons met, which had been summoned by the Prince of *Orange*, and declared that the Throne was vacant by the Abdication of King *James*, and that the Prince and Princess of *Orange* were King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, but that the full Exercise of the Royal Power should be executed by the Prince only, in both their Names, Remainder to the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of her Body, Remainder to the Heirs of the Prince of *Orange*. And the Prince and Princess of *Orange* were proclaimed King and Queen accordingly, 13th February 1688. Queen *Mary* died 21st December 1694, and King *William* 8th March 1701-2, without Issue: whereupon the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, second Daughter of King *James II.* was proclaimed Queen. Her Issue by Prince *George* of *Denmark*, whom she married 28th July 1683, were,

1. A Daughter still born, 12th May 1684.
2. *Mary*, born 2d June 1685, died February 1690.
3. *Anne Sophia*, born 12 May 1686, died February following.

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4. *William*

4. *William Duke of Gloucester*, born *July 24, 1689*, died *July 30, 1700*.

5. *Mary*, born *October 1690*, who lived only to be baptized.

6. *George*, who died also soon after he was born

Prince George, the *Queen's Confort*, died *October 28, 1708*. He was 55 years of Age, being born 1653.

Queen Anne dying *August 1, 1714*, and leaving no Children, *George*, Elector of *Hanover*, the next Protestant Heir, succeeded to the Crown, by virtue of several Acts of Parliament for securing the Protestant Succession.

George Lewis, Elector of *Hanover*, (Son of *Ernest Augustus*, Elector of *Hanover*, and the Princess *Sophia*, Daughter of *Frederic V.* Elector Palatine and King of *Bohemia*, and of the Princess *Elizabeth*, the only surviving Daughter of *James I.* King of *England*) was born *May 28, 1660*, and married *Sophia Dorothy*, the only Daughter, and Heiress of his Uncle *George William Duke of Zell*, in 1682, by whom he had issue,

1. *George Augustus*, born *October 30, 1683*. O.S.

2. *Dorothy Sophia*, born *March 16, 1686-7*, married to *Frederic William*, Prince Royal of *Prussia*, *November 28, 1706*, who succeeded his Father, *February 25, 1713*, and dying *May 31, 1740*, was succeeded by his Son *Charles Frederic*, the present King of *Prussia*, born *January 24, 1711*.

BRUNSWICK.

BRUNSWICK. (*Lutheran.*)

The reigning Prince.

Charles, Duke of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel* and *Bevern*, the Son of *Ferdinand Albert*, Duke of *Wolfembuttel* and *Bevern*, by *Philipina Charlotte*, third Daughter of the late King of *Prussia*, was born 1713, and succeeded his Father in 1735. He was married July 2, 1733, to *Philippina Charlotte*, Daughter of *Frederic William* King of *Prussia*, by whom he has issue,

1. *Charles William Ferdinand*, the hereditary Prince, born October 9, 1735.
2. *Frederic Augustus*, born October 29, 1740.
3. *Albert Henry*, born February 26, 1742.
4. *William Adolphus*, born May 18, 1745.
5. *Sophia Carolina Maria*, born October 7, 1737.
6. *Anna Amelia*, born October 24, 1739.
7. *Louisa Frederica*, born December 18, 1743.

Genealogy of the House of *Brunswick*.

The Princes of this House are descended from *Ernest Lunenburg* and *Zell*, who died in 1546.

The Branch of *Wolfembuttel*, from *Henry* his eldest Son, and that of *Lunenburg* or *Hanover*, from *William* the youngest Son.

Brunswick Wolfembuttel was divided into three Branches.

1. *Brunswick*, extinct in 1704.
2. *Wolfembuttel*, extinct in 1705.

Q 2

3. *Beveren*,

3. *Beveren*, on which Branch the Territories of the other Two are devolved.

Lewis Adolph, the last Duke of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*, married *Christina Louisa*, Princess of *Oettingen* in 1690, by whom he had three Daughters.

1. *Christina Elizabeth*, married to the late Emperor *Charles VI*.

2. *Charlotte*, married to *Alexis*, Prince Royal of *Russia*, and only Son of the Czar *Peter the Great*.

3. *Antionetta Amelia*, married to *Ferdinand*, Duke of *Brunswick Beveren*.

Ferdinand Prince of *Beveren*, who succeeded to the Dutchy of *Wolfembuttel*, on the death of *Lewis Adolph*, the last Duke of *Wolfembuttel*, had issue by the Princess *Antionetta Amelia*, Daughter of the late Duke of *Wolfembuttel*,

1. *Charles*, the reigning Duke, born August 1, 1713.

2. *Anthony Ulric*, born August 28, 1714. married to *Anne* Princess of *Mecklenburg*.

3. *Christina Elizabeth*, born November 28, 1715, married to the present King of *Prussia*.

4. *Lewis Ernst*, born September 25, 1718.

5. *Augustus*, born November 23, 1720.

6. *Ferdinand*, born January 12, 1721.

7. *Louisa Amelia*, born January 29, 1722. married to *William Augustus*, Prince Royal of *Prussia*.

8. *Sophia Antonietta*, born January 23, 1724.

9. *Albert*, born May 4, 1725.

10. *Christina Charlotte Louisa*, born November 30, 1726.

11. *Theresa*

of EUROPE. 173

11. *Theresa Natalia*, born *June 4, 1728.*
12. *Juliana Maria*, born *September 4, 1729.*

COLOGN. (*Roman Catholic.*)

PRINCE CLEMENT AUGUST, of *Bawaria*, Brother to the late Emperor *Charles VII.* was born *August 16, 1700*; chosen Archbishop and Elector of *Cologn*, *November 12, 1723*, elected Bishop of *Hildesheim* *1724*, Bishop of *Osnabrug* *1728*, Bishop of *Munster* and *Paderburn* *1729*, and Grand Master of the *Teutonic Order*, *June 4, 1732.*

DENMARK. (*Lutheran.*)

The present Royal Family.

FREDERIC V. King of *Denmark*, was born *March 31, 1723.* He was married *November 1743*, to the Princess *Louisa*, youngest Daughter of his present Majesty *George II.* King of *Great Britain*, by whom he has had issue,

1. *Sophia Magdalena.*
2. *Wilhelmina Carolina.*
3. *Christian.*
4. *Louisa.*

The Queen dying, the King married again to the Princess *Johanna*, Daughter of the Duke of *Wolfembuttle.*

The Genealogy of the Kings of *Denmark* the last Hundred Years.

Frederic III. King of *Denmark*, succeeded his Father *Christian IV.* in *1648*; in whose Reign,

viz. 1660, the Commons being oppressed by the Nobility, agreed to make the King absolute, and the Crown hereditary; the legislative and executive Power being lodged in the States till that Reign.

The Issue of *Frederic III.* were the Princes *Christian* and *George*, and several more that are dead without issue.

Christian V. succeeded his Father *Frederic III.* in 1670.

His Brother Prince *George* married the Princess *Anne*, Daughter of *James Duke of York*, afterwards King of *Great Britain*. The Princess succeeded King *William* in that Throne, and had issue, *William Duke of Gloucester*, who lived to be eleven Years of Age. She had several more Children by the Prince; but the Duke of *Gloucester*, and all of them died without Issue.

Frederic IV. Son of *Christian V.* and *Charlotte Amelia*, Daughter of *William Landgrave of Hesse*, was born October 11, 1671, and succeeded his Father September 4, 1699. He married the Princess *Louisa*, Daughter of *Gustavus Adolphus*, Duke of *Mecklenburg Gustraw*, by whom he had issue *Christian*, born December 10, 1699, and *Charlotte Amelia*, born October 6, 1706, and some other Children since deceased.

Frederic married a second Wife, the Daughter of Count of *Ravenslaw*, Chancellor of *Denmark*, within four Days after the decease of his first Wife, and died October 13, 1730.

Christian VI. succeeded his Father *Frederic IV.* He was born December 10, 1699, and married
Sophia

Sophia Magdalena of Brandenburg Culmbach, by whom he had issue his present Majesty *Frederic V.* born *March 31, 1723*, and the Princess *Louisa*, born *October 19, 1726*.

DIETRICHSTEIN. (*Roman Catholic.*)

CHARLES MAXIMILIAN PHILIP, the reigning Prince,

EICHSTAT Bishopric. (*Roman Catholic.*)

JOHN ANTONY, Baron of *Friburg*, elected Bishop *December 8, 1736*.

ELECTORS of the Empire.

There are three Ecclesiastical, and six Secular Electors. The three Ecclesiastical Electors are the Archbishops of *Mentz*, *Triers*, and *Cologne*, for the Time being. They are *Roman Catholics*.

The Six Secular Electors are, 1. The King of *Bohemia*. 2. The Count Palatine of the *Rhine*. 3. The Duke of *Saxony*. 4. The Marquis of *Brandenburg*. 5. The Duke of *Bavaria*, and 6. The Duke of *Hanover* and *Zell*.

John Frederic d'Ostein Engleheim, was chosen Archbishop and Elector of *Mentz*, *April 23, 1743*, in the room of *Philip Charles d'Eltz*, who died *March 21, 1743*, being 78 Years of Age.

Francis George de Schoenborn, born *June 15, 1682*, was chosen Archbishop, and Elector of *Triers*, *May 2, 1729*.

Clement

Clement Augustus, Brother to the late Emperor and Elector of *Bavaria*, born *August* 16, 1700; was elected Archbishop and Elector of *Cologne* in 1723.

The Six Secular Electors may be found under their proper Titles.

EMPEROR of Germany. (*Roman Catholic.*)

FRANCIS Duke of *Lorrain*, born *December* 8, 1708, elected Emperor *September* 13, 1745; succeeded his Father in the Dutchy of *Lorrain* *March* 27, 1729, and ceded that Dutchy to King *Stanislaus* *September* 24, 1736; for which the great Dutchy of *Tuscany* was ceded to him *July* 9, 1738. He married the Archdutcheſs *Maria Thereſa*, now Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* *February* 12, 1736.

F R A N C E. (*Roman Catholic.*)

The preſent Royal Family.

LEWIS XV. Son of the late Duke of *Burgundy*, and of *Mary Adelaide*, Daughter of *Victor Amadeus*, late Duke of *Savoy*, born *February* 15, 1710, ſucceeded his Great Grandfather *Lewis* XIV. *September* 1, 1715. A Contract of Marriage was made between *Lewis* XV. and *Maria Anna Victoria*, Infanta of *Spain*, to which his Maſteſty declared his Conſent in Council the 17th of *September* 1721. This Princeſs, being then in the fourth Year of her Age, made her publick Entry into *Paris*, *March* 2, 1721-2, when

when the *French* Court paid her all the Honours due to their Queen. But she was sent back to *Spain*, April 5, 1725, and on the 5th of September following the King of *France* was married to the Princess *Mary Leozinski*, Daughter of *Stanislaus*, the deposed King of *Poland*, by whom he has had the following Issue.

1. 2. *Madame de France*, and *Madam de Chartres*, Twins, born August 14, 1727. The Eldest married to *Philip*, the reigning Duke of *Parma*, by whom he has issue a Princess.

3. *Lewis* the Dauphin, born August 24, 1729, married 1744, to the Princess *Donna Maria Antonietta*, Infanta of *Spain*, Daughter of *Philip V.* late King of *Spain*, by his second Queen, the Princess of *Parma*.

The Dauphiness dying in Child-bed, left no living Issue; whereupon the Dauphin was married again, June 13, 1747, to the Princess *Maria Josepha* of *Poland*, Daughter of *Augustus III.* King of *Poland*, and Elector of *Saxony*.

4. ——— Duke of *Anjou*, born August 30, 1730.

5. *Henrietta*, born March 23, 1731-2.

6. *Adelaide*, born May 11, 1733.

7. *Victoria*, born July 27, 1734.

8. A Princess, born May 5, 1736.

9. A Princess, born July 16, 1737.

Of whom *Madame de Chartres*, the Duke of *Anjou*, and the Princess *Adelaide*, are dead.

The

The Genealogy of the present Royal Family
for 150 Years past.

HENRY III. the last King of the House of *Valois*, being stabbed by *James Clement*, a young Friar, died *August 2*, 1589, without Issue, and was succeeded by *Henry of Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, nearest in Blood to the Crown after the Extinction of the House of *Valois*.

HENRY IV. married the Princess *Margaret*, Sister of the late King *Henry II.* by whom he had no Issue. After her Death, he married the Princess *Mary of Medicis*, Daughter of the Duke of *Tuscany*, by whom he had three Sons.

1. *Lewis XIII.* who succeeded him, born *September 27*, 1601.

2. The duke of *Orleans*, who died at four Years of Age.

3. *John Gaston*, Duke of *Anjou*, afterwards Duke of *Orleans*; and three Daughters.

1. *Elizabeth*, who married the Prince Royal of *Spain*, afterwards *Philip IV.*

2. *Christina*, married to *Victor Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*.

3. *Henrietta*, married to *Charles I.* King of *England*.

Henry IV. being stabbed by *Ravillac* the Friar, *May 14*, 1610, was succeeded by his Son *Lewis XIII.* then in the 9th Year of his Age.

Lewis XIII. married *Anne of Austria*, Infanta of *Spain*, in 1612, by whom he had issue *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, born the 5th of *September*,

September, 1638, and *Philip*, afterwards Duke of *Orleans*.

Lewis XIII. dying May 14, 1643, was succeeded by his eldest Son *Lewis XIV.* then in the 5th Year of his Age, who married the Infanta *Maria Theresa*, eldest Daughter of *Philip IV.* King of *Spain*, in 1660, by whom he had issue only one Son that lived, viz. *Lewis* the Dauphin; born November 1, 1661, who married *Mary Anne Christina*, Sister to *Maximilian* the late Duke of *Bavaria*, by whom he had issue,

1. *Lewis*, Duke of *Burgundy*, born 1682.
2. *Philip*, Duke of *Anjou*, late King of *Spain*, born 1683.
3. *Gaston*, Duke of *Berry*, born 1684, who died without issue.

Lewis, Duke of *Burgundy*, married *Adelaide*, eldest Daughter of *Victor Amadeus*, late Duke of *Savoy*, and had issue by her two Sons, stiled Dukes of *Berry*, successively, who died in their Infancy, and *Lewis*, a third Son, the present King of *France*, born 1710.

Lewis, the Dauphin, died 1711; *Lewis*, duke of *Burgundy*, his Son, died 1712; and *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*, Father of the Dauphin, and Grandfather of the Duke of *Burgundy*, died September 1, 1715; whereupon he was succeeded by his great Grandson *Lewis XV.* the only surviving Son of the late Duke of *Burgundy*.

Orleans Duke, first Prince of the Blood of *France*, his Ancestors.

Philip Duke of *Orleans*, youngest Son of *Lewis XIII.* and Brother of *Lewis XIV.* married

ried *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter of *Charles I.* King of *England*, by whom he had one Daughter, *Anna Maria*, married to *Victor Amadeus*, late Duke of *Savoy*, who had issue by her the present Duke of *Savoy*, King of *Sardinia*. *Philip* was married a second Time in 1671, to *Charlotte Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Charles Lewis*, Elector *Palatine*, by whom he had issue *Philip* Duke of *Chartres*, afterwards Duke of *Orleans*, born in 1674, and *Elizabeth Charlotte*, married to the late Duke of *Lorraine*. *Philip* dying in 1701, was succeeded by his Son *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, late Regent of *France*, who had issue *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, born *August 4*, 1703, and dying *December 2*, 1723, was succeeded in that Honour by his Son *Lewis* the present Duke of *Orleans*, on whom the Crown of *France* is entailed, on failure of Male-issue of his present Majesty; for *Philip* King of *Spain*, second Son of the late Dauphin, and Grandson of *Lewis XIV.* was excluded by his own Consent, at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, from inheriting the Crown of *France*, upon condition of being recognized King of *Spain*, by the Parties to that Treaty.

The Princess *Louisa*, Daughter of *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, late Regent of *France*, married *Don Lewis* Prince of *Asturias*, and afterwards King of *Spain*, in 1721, and that King dying without Issue, *August 1*, 1730, she returned to *France*, where she died *February 19*, 1742-3.

FURSTEN.

FURSTENBURG STULENGEN.

Prince JOSEPH WILLIAM ERNEST, born April 1, 1699, married *Mary Anne*, Countess of *Waldstein*, by whom he hath issue,

1. Prince *Charles Egon*. 2. *Maria Augusta*.
3. *Maria Henrietta*. 4. *Maria Emanuel*. 5. *Prosper Maria*. 6. *Maria Theresia*.

HESSE-CASSEL. (*Calvinist*.)

WILLIAM Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, and Earl of *Hanau*.

1. His Son Prince *Frederic* was born August 14, 1720, and married the Princess *Mary*, Daughter of his present Majesty *George II.* King of *Great Britain*, June 28, 1741; by whom he hath issue, *William*, born December 19, 1744, and two younger Princes, all living.

2. Prince *Maximilian* Brother of the Landgrave, General and Field Marshal of the Forces of the Empress Queen, was born May 28, 1689.

3. Prince *George* of *Hesse-Cassel*, second Brother of the Landgrave, was born January 8, 1691.

HESSE DARMSTAT. (*Lutheran*.)

The Landgrave LEWIS VIII. born April 15, 1691, succeeded to the Landgraviate September 12, 1639. His Son the Hereditary Prince *Frederic Lewis* was born December 15, 1719, and married August 11, 1741, to the Princess *Henrietta Carolina*, Daughter of *Christian III.* Count Palatine of *Deuxponts*, by whom he has issue one Son, born 1746.

R

Prince

Prince *Leopold*, Cousin-German to the Landgrave, is General of the *Dutch* Forces.

HESSE HOMBURG. (*Calvinist.*)

FREDERIC LEWIS WILLIAM.

HESSE RHEINFIEDS-ROTHERBURG.

(*Roman Catholick.*)

[CONSTANTINE is the reigning Landgrave.

HESSE WANFRIED. (*Roman Catholick.*)

The Landgrave CHRISTIAN, born June 11, 1689, married August 11, 1731, to Mary Frances Countess of *Hohenloë*.

HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN.

(*Roman Catholick.*)

Prince JOSEPH WILLIAM.

HOENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN.

(*Roman Catholick.*)

Prince JOSEPH FREDERIC ERNEST, born May 24, 1703.

HOLSTEIN BECK. (*Lutheran.*)

Duke FREDERIC WILLIAM, General and Field-Marshal in the Service of the King of *Prussia*, born June 18, 1687.

HOLSTEIN

HOLSTEIN GLUCKSBOURG.

(Lutheran.)

Duke FREDERIC, born *April 1, 1701*, succeeded to this Dutchy *November 10, 1729*.

HOLSTEIN GOTTORP.

(Greek Church.)

Duke CHARLES PETER ULRIC, born 1727, succeeded to this Dutchy *June 18, 1739*, adopted by the Czarina *Elizabeth*, Grand Duke and Heir to the Throne of *Russia*, *November 18, 1742*; married to the Princess *Catherine Alexiewna*, Daughter of *John Lewis*, the reigning Prince of *Anhalt-Zerbst*.

HOLSTEIN PLOEN. (Lutheran.)

Duke FREDERIC CHARLES, born *August 4, 1706*, succeeded to this Dutchy *January 25, 1722*.

HOLSTEIN SONDERBURG.

(Lutheran.)

FREDERIC CHRISTIAN, reigning Duke.

LIEGE BISHOPRIC. (Roman Catholick.)

Cardinal JOHN THEODORE, Brother to the late Emperor *Charles VII.* Elector of *Bavaria*, born *September 3, 1703*; elected Bishop of *Ratisbon* *July 29, 1719*; elected Bishop of *Liege* *January 23, 1744*, and Coadjutor to *Freisingen*, *February 23, 1727*.

LORRAIN and BARR. (*Roman Catholick.*)

FRANCIS I. Duke of *Lorraine*, and Emperor of *Germany*, born *December 8, 1708*. He ceded this Dutchy to *Stanislaus*, the deposed King of *Poland*, *September 24, 1736*, and it is to be united to the Dominions of *France* on the death of King *Stanislaus*.

LUBEC BISHOPRIC. (*Lutheran.*)

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, Prince of *Holstein Gottorp*, Bishop of *Lubec*.

MALTA. (*Roman Catholick.*)

Grand Master of *Malta*, EMANUEL PINTO of *Portugal*.

MANSFIELD. (*Roman Catholick.*)

HENRY FRANCIS II. Count *Mansfield* and Prince of *Fondi*.

MAYENCE or MENTZ.

(*Roman Catholick.*)

FRANCIS GODFREY CHARLES JOHN FREDERIC ANTHONY, Count *Oslein*, born *1689*, chosen Archbishop and Elector of *Mentz*, *April 22, 1743*, elected Coadjutor to the Bishop of *Worms*, *October 7, 1748*.

MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN.

(*Lutheran.*)

CHRISTIAN LEWIS, the reigning Prince.

MECK.

MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.

(Lutheran.)

ADOLPHE FREDERIC IV. reigning Duke.

MECKLENBURG.

CHARLES LEOPOLD, duke of *Mecklenburg*, born 1679, and succeeded his Brother *Frederic William* 1713. He married *Sophia Hedwig*, Sister of the late Prince of *Orange and Nassau Friesland*, May 28, 1708, from whom he separated himself 1710, and married *Catherine* the eldest Daughter of the Czar *John*, late Emperor of *Russia*, by whom he had issue,

The Princess *Anne*, married to *Anthony Ulric*, Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembutte*, who had issue,

John, who succeeded the Czarina *Anne* in the throne of *Russia* October 28, 1740, being then six Months old, was deposed by the Czarina *Elizabeth*, the reigning Emperess of *Russia*, Dec. 5, 1740, by whom the young Czar with his Father and Mother, and several Children they have had since, were imprisoned in some obscure places; the Duke *Anthony Ulric* being now separated from his Consort.

MODENA. (Roman Catholick.)

FRANCIS MARIA DE ESTE, Duke of *Modena*, *Reggio*, and *Mirandola*, born in July 1698, succeeded *Renard de Este*, Duke of *Modena*, in December 1737, and married the Princess *Charlotte*, Daughter of *Philip II.* Duke of *Orleans*, by whom he has issue, the Prince of *Modena*,

married to the Princess of *Massa Carera*, and several other Children.

Mary Eleanor Beatrix, Daughter of *Alphonso de Este*, late Duke of *Modena*, married *James Duke of York*, afterwards King of Great Britain, in 1673, by whom she had issue,

1. *James Francis Edward*, born June 10, 1688.

2. *Louisa Maria Theresa*, born June 18, 1692, who died April 18, 1712, and several other Children who died in their Infancy.

James Francis Edward, usually stiled the Pretender, married *Clementina Sobieski*, Daughter of *James Sobieski* Son of *John Sobieski*, late King of *Poland*, by whom he had issue *Charles Edward*, born December 31, 1720, and *Henry Benedict*, born March 6, 1725.

ORANGE. (*Calvinist.*)

William Henry Nassau, Prince of *Orange*, hereditary Stadtholder of the United Provinces, Captain-General and Admiral, was born March 8, 1747-8.

The Princess *Caroline* his Sister, was born February 28, 1742-3.

John William Friso, Grandfather of the present Prince, was born in 1687, and married *Mary Louisa*, Daughter of *Charles Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel*, in 1709, by whom he had issue *Charles Henry Friso*, Father of the present Prince, hereditary Prince of *West Friesland* and *Groningen*, and elected Stadtholder of the rest of the United Provinces in 1747.

That

That Prince was born *August 21, 1711, O. S.* and married *Anne Princess Royal of Great Britain, March 14, 1734,* by whom he had issue as above.

John William Friso, Grandfather of the present Prince, was appointed Heir of the House of *Orange* by King *William III.* and accidentally drowned in passing a Ferry in *Holland, July 14, 1711*; the late Prince being born a Month after his Death.

Princes of *Nassau.*

Of this House there were three principal Branches.

1. *Orange*, extinct on the Death of King *William III.*

2. *Dillenburg*, divided into the Branches of,
1. *Stegen.* 2. *Dillenburg.* 3. *Diets*, now called *Nassau-Friesland*, or *Orange*, and 4. *Hadamer*, extinct in 1711.

3. *Saerbruck*, divided into the Families of the Counts of *Idstein, Weilburg, Otweiler, and Usugen.*

PALATINE ELECTOR.

(*Lutheran.*)

CHARLES PHILIP, Duke of *Newburg*, and Prince of *Sultzbach*, Son of *John Christian*, late Prince of *Sultzbach*, was born *December 1, 1724*, and succeeded the late Elector *Charles Philip*, in the Electorate *December 31, 1742.* He succeeded also to the Dutchies of *Berg* and *Juliers*, to which the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg* laid claim; but suffered the Elector *Palatine* to take Possession of them.

Prince

Prince *Christian IV.* Count Palatine of *Deux-ponts* and *Birkenfeld*, born *September 6, 1722.*

Prince *Frederic* his Brother, born in *1724.*

P A R M A. (*Roman Catholick.*)

EDWARD FARNESE, Duke of *Parma*, married *Dorothy Sophia* of *Newburg*, Sister to the late Elector *Palatine*, and the Empress Dowager, Widow of the late Emperor *Leopold*, and died in *1693*, having had issue by her a Prince named *Alexander*, who died soon after his Birth, and a Princess, named *Elizabeth*, married to *Philip* King of *Spain* in *1714.*

Prince *Francis Farnese* succeeded his Brother *Edward* in the Dutchy of *Parma*, in *1693*, and in *1695*, married his Brother's Widow, the Princess *Sophia*, Mother to the Queen Dowager of *Spain*, for which the Pope granted him a Dispensation, notwithstanding his Brother had Issue by her then living. Duke *Francis* died *February 22, 1726-7*, aged *49*, whereby his Brother's Daughter *Elizabeth*, Queen Dowager of *Spain*, became intitled to the Dutchy of *Parma*, and the rest of the hereditary Dominions of that House, which she ceded to the House of *Austria*, in consideration of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, which were confirmed to her eldest Son *Don Carlos*, by a Treaty made between the late Emperor *Charles VI.* on one Part, and *France* and *Spain* on the other, in *1736.*

Don Philip, second Son of the said Dowager Queen, was acknowledged Duke of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Guaftalla*, at the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle* in *1748.* He

He was born *March 15, 1720*, and married *Louisa Elizabeth*, eldest Madame of *France*, by whom he has issue *Elizabeth Mary Louisa*, born *December 31, 1741*.

POLAND. (*Roman Catholick.*)

The present Royal Family.

AUGUSTUS III. Elector of *Saxony*, born *August 3, 1696*, succeeded his Father *Augustus II.* in the Electorate of *Saxony*, *February 1, 1732-3*, and was elected King of *Poland*, *October 5, 1733*.

He married the Archdutchess *Maria Josepha*, the eldest Daughter of *Joseph* late Emperor of *Germany*, in *1719*. by whom he hath issue,

1. *Frederic*, Prince Royal of *Poland*, and hereditary Prince of *Saxony*, born *September 5, 1722*; married in the Year *1747*, to the Princess *Maria Antonietta*, Daughter of the late Emperor *Charles VII.* Elector of *Bavaria*.

2. *Maria Amelia*, born *November 24, 1724*, married to *Don Carlos* King of the Two *Sicilies*, *May 9, 1738*.

3. *Anna Maria*, born *August 29, 1728*; married *June 13, 1747*, N. S. to the reigning Duke *Maximilian Joseph* Elector of *Bavaria*.

4. *Xavier Augustus Albert*, born *August 25, 1730*.

5. *Maria Josepha*, born *November 4, 1731*; married to the Dauphin of *France*.

6. *Charles Christian*, born *July 13, 1733*.

7. *Mary Elizabeth*, born *February 9, 1735-6*.

8. *Albert Francis*, born *July 11, 1738*.

9. A

9. A Prince, born *September 28, 1739.*

10. *Maria Cunegunda*, born *November 10, 1740.*

Genealogy of the Kings of *Poland* for 170
Years past.

SIGISMUND III. Son of *John* King of *Sweden*, was elected on condition of his renouncing the Protestant Religion in 1587.

On the death of *Sigismund*, *Uladislaus VI.* his Son, was elected in 1632.

Uladislaus leaving no Issue, *John Casimir* his Brother, who had been made a Cardinal, was elected King in 1648. He endeavoured to render himself absolute, but was driven from the Throne by the *Poles*, and retiring into *France*, was made Abbot of the Abbey of *St. Germain*, whereupon

Michael Wisnoweiski, descended from the Great Dukes of *Lithuania*, was elected King in 1670; upon whose Death,

John Sobieski, a younger Son of *James Sobieski* Castellan of *Cracow*, was chosen King in 1683; who dying *June 17, 1696*, there appeared several Competitors for the Throne; the chief whereof were the Prince of *Conti* and the Elector of *Saxony*, and the *French* Faction proclaimed the Prince of *Conti* King *June 26, 1697*; but the Elector's Party being more numerous, insisted that no Election was valid without the unanimous Consent of the Diet. They protested against that Election, and proclaimed *Augustus II.* Elector of *Saxony* King. However, the Prince of *Conti*'s Party proceeded to act in
his

his Name, and the Prince being convoyed to *Dantzick* by five *French* Men of War, the Cardinal Primate summoned a Diet to meet at *Warsaw*, which confirmed the Election of the Prince. The Elector's Party, on the other hand, proceeded to crown him at *Warsaw*, on the 15th of *September* 1697. Whereupon the Prince of *Conti*, finding the Party of the Elector much the strongest, returned to *France*, after he had waited some Months at *Dantzick* to attend the Event; and *Augustus* was unanimously recognized King of *Poland*.

Augustus being deposed by the Malecontents, assisted by *Charles XII.* King of *Sweden* in 1704, *Stanislaus Loxinski*, Palatine of *Pozen*, was elected King, and *Augustus* renounced all Claim to the Kingdom of *Poland*. But the King of *Sweden* being defeated by the *Russians* at *Pultowa* June 27, 1709, King *Augustus* re-ascended the Throne. He died *February* 1, 1732-3, leaving no other Issue than *Augustus* the Electoral Prince, who succeeded him in the Electorate, and became a Candidate for the Crown of *Poland*, in which he was opposed by the late King *Stanislaus* and his Party, supported by *France* and the Primate; and *Stanislaus* was actually proclaimed King *September* 12, 1733. But the *Russians* sending a powerful Army into *Poland*, and joining the *Saxon* Forces, the Elector of *Saxony*, *Augustus III.* was elected on the 5th, and proclaimed King on the 6th of *October*, and *Stanislaus* retiring to *Dantzick*, was there besieged, and driven out of the Kingdom. Whereupon his present Majesty was universally recognized, and

and he was crowned with his Queen at *Cracow*,
January 4, 1733-4.

POPES of *Rome* for 80 Years past.

Pope INNOCENT XI. elected Pope in 1676, assigned a Pension of 12,000 Crowns a Year to *Christina* Queen of *Sweden*, who was reconciled to the See of *Rome*, abdicated her Kingdom, and retired to a Convent in that City, where she died. The same Pope entered into a Confederacy with *England*, *Holland*, and other Protestant Powers against *France*.

He was succeeded by *Alexander VIII.* in 1690, who reigning but one Year, was succeeded by

Innocent XII. in 1691, who was of the noble Family of *Pignatelli* of *Naples*.

Clement XI. succeeded *Innocent* in 1700, but was with difficulty prevailed on to accept it.

Innocent XIII. succeeded him in 1721. He protested against the Emperor's granting the Investiture of the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia* to Don *Carlos*, Prince of *Spain*, claiming them as Fees of the Church.

Benedict XIII. succeeded *Innocent XIII.* in 1724. He had been a *Dominican* Fryar, and practised the Mortifications of a Cloister, while he sat in the Papal Chair.

Clement XII. succeeded him *February 21, 1729-30.*

Benedict XIV. the late Pope was elected *August 17, 1740*, and died *May 2, 1758*, and was succeeded by Cardinal *Charles Rezzonico*, who took upon him the Name of *Clement XIII.*

P O R.

PORTUGAL. (*Roman Catholick.*)

The present Royal Family.

Don JOSEPH King of *Portugal*, Son of the late King Don John, born June 6, 1714, and married January 9, 1728-9, to Mary Anne Victoria, Infanta of Spain (who was before married at four Years of Age to Lewis XV. the present King of France.)

Their Issue.

1. Donna Maria Princess of Beira, born December 17, 1734.

2. Donna Maria Anne, born October 8, 1736.

3. Donna Maria, born December 21, 1739.

Don Pedro the King's Brother, was born January 5, 1717.

Donna Maria, the King's Sister, born December 4, 1711.

Don Antonio, the King's Uncle, born March 15, 1694.

Don Emanuel, another Uncle, born August 3, 1697.

Genealogy of the Kings of Portugal.

PHILIP II. King of Spain, claiming the Crown of Portugal, as Son and Heir to the Empress Donna Isabella, the eldest Daughter of King Emanuel, invaded the Kingdom of Portugal, and obliged that People to recognize him their Sovereign, in 1580, though the Dutchess of Braganza, and several other Competitors, were deemed to have a better Title.

Philip his Son also kept Possession of the Throne of *Portugal*; and *Philip IV.* his Grandson succeeded quietly to that Kingdom in 1621, which he enjoyed about 19 Years; when

John, Duke of *Braganza*, revived his Claim to the Crown of *Portugal*, and the People being unanimous in advancing him to the Throne, defeated King *Philip's* Forces sent against him, by the Assistance of the *English* and *French*, and drove the *Spaniards* out of *Portugal* in 1648; and having reigned 8 Years, was succeeded by his Son,

Alphonfus, King of *Portugal*, who in a Treaty with *Spain*, was acknowledged lawful King of *Portugal*; but after he had reigned Twelve Years, his younger Brother Don *Pedro*, entered into a Conspiracy with some Malecontents against him, made *Alphonfus* Prisoner, and usurped his Throne in 1668, but took upon him only the Title of Regent, till his Brother died 16 Years after, and administered the Government in his Brother's Name.

Peter II. assumed the Title of King of *Portugal* in 1684; he was born 1648. He married three Wives: The Princess *Louisa de Gusman*, Daughter of the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, by whom he had the Infanta *Isabella*, who was contracted to the Duke of *Savoy*, but died unmarried October 21, 1690. His second Wife was *Mary Francis Isabella* of *Savoy*, Daughter of the Duke of *Nemours* (divorced from his Brother, the late King *Alphonfus*, by the Pope's Authority) whom he married April 2, 1661, about the Time he dethroned his Brother and imprisoned

prisoned him. She died without Issue, *December 17, 1683*. His third Wife was *Mary Sophia Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Philip William Duke of Newburg*, and Elector *Palatine*, whom he married in 1687, and had issue by her,

1. A Son born *August 30 1687*, who died soon after.

2. Don *John Antonio*, who succeeded him, born *October 22, 1689*.

3. *Francis Xavier Antonio Urban*, born *May 25, 1691*, died *July 21, 1742*.

4. *Anthony Francis*, born *March 15, 1695*.

5. *Theresa Frances Josepha*, born *February 24, 1696*, and died *1704*.

6. *Emanuel*, born *August 3, 1697*; and,

7. *Francisca Xawiera Josepha*, born *January 30, 1698*, and died in *1736*.

Their Mother *Mary Sophia*, died in *1699*.

He had a Sister named *Katherine*, married to *Charles II. King of England*, who returned to *Portugal* after the Death of King *Charles*, by whom she had no living Issue, and died at *Lisbon* in *1705*.

Peter dying in *December 1706*, was succeeded by his Son,

John, Prince of *Brazil*, Father of his present Majesty.

PRUSSIA. (*Calvinist*.)

The present Royal Family.

CHARLES FREDERIC, King of *Prussia*, and Elector of *Brandenburg*, was born *January 24, 1711-12*. He married *Elizabeth Christina*, Sister of the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*,

June 12, 1733, and succeeded to the Crown and the Electorate, on the decease of his Father *Frederic William II.* May 20, 1740.

Genealogy of the *Prussian* and *Brandenburg* Family for upwards of 100 Years.

Frederic William the Great, born February 6, 1620, succeeded to the Electorate of *Brandenburg*, on the Death of his Father *George William* in 1640, and was declared first sovereign Duke of *Prussia* by the Republic of *Poland* in 1658.

Frederic III. his Son, was born July 1, 1657, and succeeded to the Electorate on the Death of his Father in 1688, and first assumed the Title of King of *Prussia*, January 18, 1701. He had three Wives, viz. 1. The Princess of *Hesse-Cassel*. 2. *Sophia Charlotte*, Sister to *George I.* King of *Great Britain*. 3. The Princess of *Mecklenburg Grabow*, and had Issue,

By his first Wife the Princess *Louisa Sophia*, married in 1700 to *Frederic* the late King of *Sweden*, then hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*; he had no Issue.

By his second Wife, the Princess *Sophia Charlotte* of *Hanover*, he had issue *Frederic William*, who succeeded him; and by his third Wife he had no Issue.

Frederic William II. his Son, was born August 4, 1688, and succeeded to the Crown on the Death of his Father, February 25, 1713.

He married the Princess *Sophia Dorothy*, Daughter of *George I.* King of *Great Britain*, and Sister of King *George II.* in 1706, and by her

her had 14 Children, of which ten were lately living, viz.

1. *Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina*, born 3d July 1709, married to *Frederic Margrave of Brandenburg-Bareith* in 1731.

2. *Frederic*, the present King of *Prussia*, married in 1733 to *Elizabeth Christina*, Sister of the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfembuttle*.

3. *Frederica Louisa*, married in 1729, to *Charles Frederica Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach*.

4. *Philippina Charlotta*, married in 1733, to Prince *Charles of Brunswick Beveren*.

5. *Sophia Dorothea Maria*, married in 1734, to the Margrave of *Brandenburg Schweidt*.

6. *Louisa Ulrica*, born 1720.

7. *Augustus William*, born 1722, married to the Princess *Louisa Amelia of Brunswick Wolfembuttle*.

8. *Anna Amelia*, born 1723.

9. *Frederic Henry Lewis*, born 1726.

10. *Augustus Ferdinandus*, born 1730.

Frederic William II. dying on the 20th May 1740, was succeeded by his present Majesty *Charles Frederic*, as mentioned before.

R U S S I A. (*The Greek Church.*)

The present Royal Family.

The Czarina *ELIZABETH* Empress of *Russia*, second Daughter of *Peter the Great*, by *Katherine* his second Wife, was born 28th March 1709, she having deposed the Czar *John*, an Infant,

her Great Nephew, ascended the Throne of *Russia*, 5th December 1741; and being unmarried, has adopted another of her Nephews, *Charles Duke of Holstein*, Son of her eldest Sister *Anne*, and declared him Grand Prince of *Russia*, and her Successor in that Empire, who has thereupon relinquished his Right to the Throne of *Sweden*, and professed himself of the *Greek Church*, and resides with the reigning Empress of *Russia*.

He was born 21st February 1728, and married the Princess *Alexiewna of Anhalt Zerbst*, by whom he has a Son, born 1755.

Geneaology of the Royal Family for 100 Years past.

Alexis Michael Owitz, Grand Duke of *Russia*, who began his Reign 1645, had three Sons, *Theodore*, *John* and *Peter*. *Theodore* the eldest succeeded his Father *Alexis* in 1675, and at his Death in 1682, appointed his two Brothers *John* and *Peter* to succeed him.

John and *Peter* reigned jointly till the Year 1696, when *John* died, leaving Issue *Katherine*, who married *Charles Leopold Duke of Mecklenburg* in 1716; and *Anne*, married to *Frederic William Duke of Courland* in 1718, and the Princess *Pescovia* who died unmarried.

Peter (the Great) reigning sole Monarch of *Russia* from the Year 1696, married *Ottock Sa Frederowna*, Daughter of the Boyar *Fedar Abramowitz*, by whom he had Issue *Alexis Petrowitz*, born 1690.

Peter

Peter procured a Divorce from the Princess *Ottokesa Federowna* in 1692, and married *Katherine Alexiowna*, an obscure Person, whom he formally married in 1711, and had Issue by her the Princess *Anne*, married to *Frederic* Duke of *Holstein*, and the Princess *Elizabeth*, (now reigning) and several other Children, who died without Issue, and unmarried.

Alexis Petrowitz, Son of *Peter the Great*, born 1690, was married to *Charlotte Christina Sophia*, Daughter of *Lewis Adolphus* Duke of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*, in 1711. This Prince died in Prison 1721, being then under Sentence of Death for a Conspiracy against *Peter the Great* his Father. He left Issue the Princess *Natalia*, since dead, and one Son named *Peter Alexowitz*, born 1715, and afterwards Emperor.

Peter the Great assumed the Title of Emperor 1721, which has been given to the *Russian* Sovereigns by all the Powers of *Europe* ever since, and appointed his second Wife *Katherine* to succeed him.

Katherine accordingly ascended the Throne on the Death of *Peter the Great*, which happened 8th February 1724-5, and dying 17th May 1727, was succeeded by

Peter II. Son of the late *Czarowitz*, and Grandson of *Peter the Great*, by his first Wife, who was then in the eleventh Year of his Age. *Peter II.* died of the Small-pox, 29th January 1729-30, and was succeeded by

Anne Dutchess Dowager of *Courland*, second Daughter of the late *Czar John*, who dying 28th October 1740, she was succeeded by

John

John II. an Infant six Months old, Son of *Anthony Ulric Duke of Brunswick Wolfembuttel*, and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Charles Duke of Mecklenburg*, and *Katherine* his Wife, who was the eldest Daughter of the late Czar *John*. *John II.* being deposed 5th December 1741,

Elizabeth, the youngest Daughter of *Peter the Great* by his second Wife *Katherine*, ascended the Throne, as before mentioned.

SARDINIA. (*Roman Catholic.*)

The present Royal Family.

CHARLES EMANUEL VICTOR, King of *Sardinia*, and Duke of *Savoy*, born 27th April 1701, succeeded both to the Kingdom and Dutchy, 3d September 1730, on the Resignation of his Father *Victor Amadeus*, who chose to abdicate the Throne, and live a private Life with *Madam St. Sebastian*, whom he married immediately after his Abdication. But she putting him upon resuming the Government, the present King thought fit to separate them, and confine both his Father and the Lady at a Distance from each other; and *Victor Amadeus* the abdicated King, died in Confinement 6th October 1732, being then 66 Years of Age.

His present Majesty *Charles Emanuel* has had three Wives.

1. *Anne Christina Louisa*, Princess of *Saltsback*, whom he married February 1721-2, who died without Issue 12th March 1723.

2. *Polyxena Christina Joanna*, Princess of *Hesse Rhinefield*, by whom he had Issue, *Victor Amadeus*

Amadeus Maria, Prince of *Piedmont*, and Duke of *Savoy*, since dead. This Queen dying 13th January 1734, he married,

3. *Elizabeth* Princess of *Lorrain*, and Sister to the present Emperor, by whom he has had several Sons and Daughters. She died in Child-bed 22d July 1741.

Lewis Victor Prince of *Carignan*, was born 25th September 1721, and married *Christina Henrietta*, Daughter of *Ernest Leopold*, Landgrave of *Hesse Rhinefeld*, by whom he had Issue, *Victor Amadeus Lewis*, born 31st October 1743.

Genealogies of the Royal Family for 100 Years and upwards.

Charles Emanuel II. Duke of *Savoy*, Son of *Victor Amadeus I.* and Brother of *Francis Hyacinthus*, succeeded his Brother *Hyacinth* in 1638.

Victor Amadeus, second Son of *Charles Emanuel*, born 14th May 1666, succeeded his Father 12th June 1675. While he was Prince of *Piedmont* he married the Princess *Anne Mary* of *Valois*, Daughter of *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, and of *Henrietta*, Daughter of *Charles I.* King of *England*, in 1684, by whom he had Issue *Mary Adeloide*, or *Athelred*, born 1685, and married in 1698 to *Lewis* Duke of *Burgundy*, eldest Son of the then Dauphin of *France*, and Grandson of *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*, by whom the Duke of *Burgundy* had Issue his present Majesty *Lewis XV.*

Victor Amadeus had Issue also by *Anne Mary*, Daughter of the Duke of *Orleans*, *Mary Louisa Gabriella*,

Gabriella, born 1688, and married to *Philip V.* King of *Spain*, 1698; by whom *Philip* had Issue *Don Lewis*, late King of *Spain*, and *Don Ferdinand* the present King.

Victor Amadeus had also Issue by *Mary of Orleans*, *Victor Amadeus*, late Prince of *Piedmont*, born 1698, who died 22d *March* 1712-13, and *Charles Emanuel*, his present *Sardinian* Majesty, born 27th *April* 1701, who succeeded on his Father's Resignation, 30th *October* 1739. By the *Treaty of Utrecht*, concluded 1713, the *Island of Sicily* was allotted to *Victor Amadeus*, late Duke of *Savoy*, with the Title of King of *Sicily*; but the *Spaniards* invading *Sicily* 1718, and reducing great Part of that *Island*, *Sicily* was by a subsequent *Treaty*, made 1720, assigned to the late Emperor *Charles VI.* and *Sardinia* allotted to the Duke of *Savoy* in lieu of *Sicily*, with the Title of King of *Sardinia*, and his present *Sardinian* Majesty, *Charles Emanuel*, remains King of *Sardinia*, and Duke of *Savoy*.

The Princess *Mary Adelaide*, eldest Daughter of *Victor Amadeus*, the late Duke of *Savoy*, and Mother of *Lewis XV.* King of *France*, died 12th *February* 1712.

The Princess *Mary Louisa*, 2d Daughter of *Victor Amadeus*, late Duke of *Savoy*, who married *Philip V.* King of *Spain*, by whom she had Issue *Don Ferdinand* Prince of the *Asturias*, present King of *Spain*, died 14th *February* 1714.

The Princes of *Carignan* and *Soissons* are Branches of the Family of *Savoy*. That celebrated General Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, of the Family of *Soissons*, was born 18th *October* 1663, and died *March* 1735.

SALTS-

SALTSBURG. (*Roman Catholic.*)

SIGISMUND, Count of *Scrattenbach*, is the present Bishop.

SAXE-HILBOURGHAUSEN.

(*Lutheran.*)

Duke ERNEST FREDERIC CHARLES, born 10th *June* 1727, succeeded to this Dutchy in *August* 1745.

Prince *Frederick William* his Brother was born 8th *October* 1730, and his Sister the Princess *Sophia Amelia Carolina*, was born 21st *July* 1732.

His Great Uncle *Joseph Frederic*, General and Field Marshal in the Service of the Queen of *Hungary*, was born 8th *October* 1710, and married the Princess *Anne Victoria*, Daughter of *Thomas* Count *Soissons* of *Savoy*.

SAXE-GOTHA. (*Lutheran.*)

FREDERIC III. the reigning Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, was born 14th *April* 1699, and married the Princess *Louisa Dorothy* of *Saxe-Meiningen*, by whom he hath Issue,

1. The hereditary Prince *Frederic*, born 10th *January* 1735.

2. Prince *Ernest Lewis*, born 30th *January* 1745.

3. The Princess *Frederica Louisa*, born 30th *January* 1742.

His

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His Father *Frederic II.* married the Princess *Magdalen Augusta*, Daughter of *Charles William* Prince of *Anhalt-zerbst*, by whom he had Issue sixteen Children, of whom there were lately living,

1. The reigning Duke.
2. *John Augustus*, Major-general in the imperial Army.
3. *Lewis Ernest*, a Captain in the late Emperor's Service.
4. *Maurice*.
5. The Princess *Augusta*, born 19th November 1719, and married to his Royal Highness the late Prince of *Wales*, 27th April 1736.

SAXE-MEININGEN. (*Lutheran.*)

Duke ANTHONY ULRIC, born 22d October 1687, succeeded to this Duchy 27th April 1716, and hath Issue Prince *Bernard Ernest*, and the Princesses *Antonia Augusta*, *Philippina Elizabeth*, and *Philippina Louisa*.

SAXE-SAALFIELD.

Duke FRANCIS JOSIAS of *Coburg*, born 25th September 1697, married *Anna Sophia*, Daughter of Prince *Lewis Frederic* of *Schwarzburg Rudolstadt*; by whom he hath Issue,

1. Prince *Ernest Frederic*.
2. Prince *Christian Francis*.
3. Prince *Frederic Josias*.
4. Princess *Charlotta Sophia*.
5. Princess *Frederica Carolina*.

6. Prince

6. Prince *Francis Frederic Anthony*, born 15th July 1750.

SAXE-WEIMAR. (*Lutheran*)

ERNEST AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE, born 2d June 1737.

SCHWARTSBURG-RUDELSTAT.
(*Lutheran.*)

Prince JOHN FREDERIC, born 8th January 1721, succeeded to this Principality 1st September 1744, and married the Princess *Bernardina Christiana*, the Daughter of *Ernest Augustus*, duke of *Saxe-Weimar* and *Eisenach*.

SCHWARTSBOURG-SONDERHAUSEN.
(*Lutheran.*)

Prince HENRY, born 8th November 1689, succeeded to this principality, 28th November 1740.

SCHWARTZENBERG. (*Roman Catholic.*)

Prince JOSEPH ADAM, born 15th December, 1722, succeeded to this Principality 9th June 1732, and married *Maria Theresa*, Princess of *Lichtenstein*, by whom he hath Issue the hereditary Prince, and the Princess *Maria Anna Joseph*.

SICILY. (*Roman Catholic.*)

DON CARLOS, Son of *Philip V.* King of *Spain*, by his second Wife, the Princess *Elizabeth Farnese*,
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Farnese, Niece and Heiress to the late Duke of *Parma*, was born 20 *January* 1715-16, and crowned King of the two *Sicilies* *July* 1735. He married *Maria Amelia*, Daughter of *Augustus* III. King of *Poland*, and Elector of *Saxony*, 9th *May* 1738, by whom he had Issue,

1. The Princess *Mary*, born 6th *September* 1740, since dead.

2. The Princess *Maria Elizabetha*, born 29th *April* 1743.

3. *Maria Isabella*, born 16th *July* 1744.

4. *Gustava*, born 24th *November* 1745, since dead.

5. A Prince born *June* 1747.

The Kings of *Spain* were constantly Kings of the two *Sicilies*, or of *Naples* and *Sicily*, for upwards of 200 Years; but in the Year 1707, in the Reign of the Emperor *Joseph*, the Imperialists invaded *Naples*, and made themselves Masters of that Kingdom, and expelled the *Spaniards*.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht*, in 1713, *Naples* was confirmed to the Imperialists, and the Island of *Sicily* was allotted to the Duke of *Savoy*, with the Title of King of that Island.

In the Year 1718 the *Spaniards* invaded *Sicily*, and reduced the greatest Part of the Island; but by a subsequent Treaty of Peace in 1720, they yielded *Sicily* to the Emperor *Charles* VI. and *Sardinia* was allotted to the Duke of *Savoy* in lieu of it, with the Title of King of that Island.

The *Spaniards* invaded *Naples* and *Sicily* again in 1735, and making an entire Conquest of both, Don *Carlos* the King of *Spain*'s eldest Son by his second Wife, was crowned King of *Naples* and *Sicily*,

Sicily, and took upon him the Title of King of the two *Sicilies*, which was confirmed to him by the Emperor *Charles VI.* by a subsequent Treaty.

SPAIN. (*Roman Catholic.*)

Don FERDINAND, King of *Spain*, was born 23d *September* 1713, and married *Donna Maria Magdalena*, Infanta of *Portugal*, 19th *January* 1729, by whom he has yet no Issue: He succeeded his Father Don *Philip* in the Throne, 7th *September* 1746.

Genealogy of the Royal Family, for upwards of 200 Years.

Charles V. (the only Son of the Princess *Joanna*, Daughter and Heiress of *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon*, and of *Isabella* Queen of *Castille*, by her Husband *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*; Archduke of *Austria*) was born 24th *February* 1500, and upon the Death of his Grandfather King *Ferdinand* in 1515, took upon himself the Title of King of *Spain*, though his Mother *Joanna* was then living, (she having lost her senses) and thus *Castille* and *Arragon*, and the whole Kingdom of *Spain*, were first united under one Monarch.

Charles V. was elected Emperor of *Germany* upon the Death of his Grandfather *Maximilian*, in 1519, but was not crowned till 21st *August* 1520, being opposed by *Francis* King of *France*, his Competitor for the Empire.

Charles V. resigned the Empire and Kingdom of *Spain* in 1556, and retired into a Convent,

having first procured his Brother *Ferdinand* to be elected Emperor of *Germany*, and settled his Son *Philip II.* on the Throne of *Spain*; and two Years after (1558) *Charles* died in the Convent of *St. Just*, near *Placentia*, in *Spain*.

Philip II. dying in 1598, was succeeded by his Son,

Philip III. who died in 1621, and was succeeded by his Son,

Philip IV. who had Issue,

1. The Infant *Don Carlos*, born 1661.

2. The Infanta *Maria Theresa*, married to *Lewis XIV.* King of *France* in 1660, who renounced all Pretensions he might have to the Crown of *Spain* by this Marriage.

3. The Infanta *Margaret*, married to *Leopold* Emperor of *Germany*, in 1663.

Philip IV. dying 7th September 1665, was succeeded by his only Son

Charles II. born in 1661, who died without Issue in 1700, having first made his Will, and appointed *Philip* Duke of *Anjou* to succeed him, who was second Son of *Lewis* the then Dauphin, and Grandson of *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*, who was accordingly proclaimed King of *Spain*.

Philip V. married *Mary Louisa*, second Daughter of *Victor Amadeus*, late Duke of *Savoy*, 11th September 1701, by whom he had Issue,

1. *Don Lewis*, who died in his Father's Lifetime.

2. *Don Ferdinand*, now upon the Throne of *Spain*.

3. *Don Philip*, who died also in the Lifetime of his Father.

Philip

Philip V. burying his first Wife in 1713, he married the Princess *Elizabeth Farnese*, Heiress to the Duke of *Parma*, 26th September 1714, by whom he had Issue,

1. *Don Carlos*, now King of the two *Sicilies*.
2. *Don Philip*, now Duke of *Parma*.
3. *Don Lewis*, late Cardinal of *Bourbon*, who quitted the Gown, and married one of the Princesses of *Portugal*.
4. *Donna Maria Victoria*, the present Queen of *Portugal*.
5. The Infanta *Donna Maria Theresa*, since dead; and,
6. The Infanta *Donna Maria Theresa*.

S P I R E. (*Roman Catholic.*)

FRANCIS CHRISTOPHER HUTTON, of *Stoltzenberg*, born 1707, elected Bishop 14th November 1743.

STRASBOURG. (*Roman Catholic.*)

Cardinal ARMAND GASTON, Prince of *Roiban* and *Soubize*, born the 24th June 1674, made Coadjutor of this Bishopric 31st April 1701, and elected Bishop 10th April 1704.

S W E D E N. (*Lutheran.*)

ADOLPHUS FREDERIC of *Holstein Gottorp*, and Bishop of *Lubeck*, his present *Swedish* Majesty, was born the 14th May 1710, elected Successor to the Throne of *Sweden* by the States, 4th July 1743, and married the Princess *Louisa Ulri-*

ca of Prussia, 14th July 1743, by whom he had Issue,

1. Prince *Gustavus*, born 24th January 1745-6.
2. Prince *Charles*, born 7th October 1748.

Genealogy of the Kings of Sweden for upwards of 200 Years.

Gustavus Erickson, a Swedish Nobleman, having rendered himself exceeding popular, by rescuing his country from the usurped Dominion and Tyranny of the Danes, was elected King of Sweden, and vested with an almost unlimited Power by the States in 1523. This being about the Time of *Luther's* Reformation, he influenced the People so far as to reject the Pope's Authority, and the Doctrines of the Church of Rome, and embrace those of *Luther*; and being opposed by the Clergy, seized all their Lands and Revenues, and annexed them to the Crown. He also prevailed on the States to part with their Right of electing their Kings, and entail the Crown on his eldest Son *Eric*, and his Heirs successively, according to their Seniority; and on his Death in 1559, was succeeded in the greatest Part of his Dominions by his Son *Eric*.

Eric reigned about nine Years, but his younger Brothers, to whom Part of the Swedish Dominions had been allotted, not being contented with their Shares, entered into a Conspiracy, and dethroned him on Pretence of Male-administration, and he was at length poisoned by his second Brother

John,

John, who succeeded *Eric*, in 1592, was succeeded by his eldest Son

Sigismund, who had been elected King of *Poland*, and residing pretty much in that Kingdom, was deposed by the *Swedes* and his Uncle

Charles, the youngest Son of *Gustavus Ericson*, was advanced to the Throne, and the States entailed the Kingdom on his Son *Gustavus Adolphus*, and his Heirs-male, confirming the King's absolute Authority.

Gustavus Adolphus succeeded on the Death of his Father *Charles* in 1611, who having great Success against the *Muscovites*, *Poles* and *Germans*, prevailed on the States to entail the Crown on his Daughter *Christina*, and her Heirs; and being afterwards slain in the Battle of *Lutzen* in *Germany*, was succeeded by his Daughter

Christina in 1633, she being then five Years of Age. *Christina* reigned till the Year 1654, when she thought fit to resign the Crown to her Cousin *Charles Gustavus*, the fourth Son of *Casimir* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and of *Katherine* the Sister of the late King *Gustavus Adolphus*, and then went to *Rome*, and embraced the *Roman Catholic* Religion, living the Remainder of her Days in a Convent, and died in 1689, being 68 Years of Age.

Charles Gustavus, who succeeded his Cousin *Christina*, was a very successful Prince, and recovered the *Swedish* Provinces of *Schonen*, *Bleking*, and *Halland* from the *Danes*, leaving the Crown to his Son *Charles* in 1660.

Charles being then five Years of Age, the Administration of the Government was committed

ted to the Queen his Mother and five great Officers of the Crown, till the Year 1672, when the King was declared of Age ; and the States further declared, that the King, who received the Crown from God, was accountable to God only for his Actions, and resigned all their Authority into his Majesty's Hands, making him as absolute a Prince as any in *Europe*.

Charles XI. married the Princess *Ulrica Eleonora Sabina*, Sister of *Christian V.* late King of *Denmark*, by whom he had issue one Son, named *Charles*, born *June 17, 1682*, that succeeded him ; and two Daughters, *Hedwig Sophia*, born in 1681, and *Ulrica Eleonora*, born in 1688, and married to *Frederic*, hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, who died without Issue in *December 1741*.

Charles XII. Son of *Charles XI.* succeeded his Father in 1697, and being killed before *Frederickshall* in *Norway* *December 21, 1718*, the States of *Sweden* made choice of the Princess *Ulrica Eleonora*, his youngest Sister, for their Queen, on condition of restoring them their ancient Rights and Liberties ; and she resigning the Crown in 1720, they made choice of her Consort *Frederic*, hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, who succeeded to the Crown of *Sweden* on the like Conditions the Queen had accepted, *viz.* of lodging both the legislative and executive Power in the States, and leaving the Prince little more than the name of King.

The Princess *Hedwig Sophia*, eldest Sister of *Charles XII.* married *Frederic* Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, by whom she had issue *Charles Frederic*, born *April 29, 1700*.

Charles

Charles married *Anne Petrowna*, eldest Daughter of the Czar *Peter the Great*, by his second Wife *Katherine*; by whom he had issue *Charles Peter Ulric*, born February 21, 1727, and consequently was Heir to the Crown of *Sweden*, and so declared by the States on his Father's Death. The Czarina *Elizabeth* the reigning Empress of *Russia*, having declared him her Successor to that Throne, he renounced his Claim to *Sweden*; and the States declared his Uncle the Duke of *Holstein Eustin*, Bishop of *Lubec*, Successor to the Throne of *Sweden*.

Frederic late King of *Sweden*, and Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, eldest Son of *Charles* Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, and *Mary Amelia*, Sister of *Casimir*, Duke of *Courland*, was born in 1676, and in the Year 1699 married *Louisa Dorothea Sophia*, Daughter of *Frederic III.* King of *Prussia*, who dying without issue in December 1705, he married the Princess *Eleonora*, youngest Daughter of *Charles XI.* late King of *Sweden*, who was elected Queen of *Sweden* in 1718, on the Death of her Brother *Charles XII.*

Queen *Eleonora* resigning the Crown in favour of her Consort, in 1720, *Frederic* was elected King of *Sweden*, and crowned May 3, 1721. He succeeded his Father *Charles* in the Landgravate of *Hesse-Cassel* in 1729, and his Consort Queen *Eleonora* died without Issue in 1741.

Prince *William* of *Hesse*, the eldest surviving Brother to the late King of *Sweden*, was born March 10, 1681-2, and married the Princess *Dorothy Wilhelmina* of *Saxe-Zeitz*, by whom he had

had issue Prince *Frederic*, born *August 2, 1720*, and the Princess *Mary*, born *June 25, 1721*.

Prince *Frederic* married the Princess *Mary*, the fourth Daughter of his present Majesty *George II.* King of *Great Britain*, 1740, by whom he had issue a Prince, born in *December 1741*, who died in *June 1742*, and another Prince, born *May 23, 1743*, and several other Princes since. In the Year 1754, Prince *Frederic* was pleased to profess himself a *Roman Catholick*.

TOUR and TAXIS. (*Roman Catholick.*)

The reigning Prince, *ALEXANDER FERDINAND*, was born *February 15, 1704*, and succeeded to this Principality *November 9, 1739*.

His Son *Charles Anselm*, was born *June 2, 1743*.

TUKKEY. (*Mahometan.*)

The Grand Signior, Sultan *OSMAN*, succeeded to that Throne on the Death of his Brother, Sultan *Mahomet*, who died in *December 1754*.

TUSCANY and LORRAIN.

(*Roman Catholick.*)

FRANCIS STEPHEN, Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, and Duke of *Lorrain*, Son of *Leopold*, late Duke of *Lorrain*, succeeded to the Dutchy of *Lorrain* on the Death of his Father *Leopold*, *March 27, 1729*; but by a Treaty made in 1736, between the Emperor *Charles VI.* and the said Duke, on the one Part, and *France* and *Spain* on the other, Duke *Stephen* relinquished his Right to *Lorrain*, on condition of having the eventual Succession of *Tuscany* secured to him; which Dutchy he entered

entered on Possession of, upon the Death of *Jobⁿ Gaston de Medicis*, the last Duke of *Tuscany*, without Issue, *June 28, 1737*, still retaining the Title of Duke of *Lorrain* for his Life, by the above-mentioned Treaty. And by the same Treaty, *Don Carlos*, eldest Son of the late King and Queen of *Spain*, relinquished his Claim to *Tuscaay* and *Parma*, which had been allotted to him by a preceding Treaty, between most of the Powers in *Europe*, in consideration of having *Naples* and *Sicily* secured to him, which the *Spaniards* had lately conquered for him.

By the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, 1748, the Dutchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Guastalla*, were allotted to *Don Philip*, second Son of *Philip V.* late King of *Spain* by his last Queen, the Princess of *Parma*. The present King of *Spain* is *Don Philip's* Half-brother.

LORRAIN. (*Roman Catholick.*)

King *STANISLAUS*, late King of *Poland*, having married his Daughter, the Princess *Mary Leszinski*, to *Lewis XV.* the present *French* King, it was stipulated at a Treaty made in the Year 1736, between the late Emperor *Charles VI.* and *Stephen* Duke of *Lorrain*, on the one Part, and *France* and *Spain* on the other, that King *Stanislaus* should possess the Dutchy of *Lorrain* during his Life, and after his Death, that that Dutchy should be annexed to the Crown of *France*.

The Grand Duke of *Tuscany* was elected King of the *Romans*, *September 13*, and crowned Emperor

Emperor of Germany *October 4, 1745, N. S.* by the Consent of all the Electors, except the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the Elector *Palatine*, who protested against it.

If the Duke of *Parma* dies without Issue, or succeeds to the Crown of the *Two Sicilies*, on his Brother *Don Carlos's* succeeding to the Throne of *Spain*, *Parma* is to revert to the Empress and her Heirs.

WALDECK. (*Lutheran.*)

The reigning Prince, CHARLES AUGUSTUS FREDERIC, born *September 24, 1704*, succeeded to this Principality *May 17, 1728*, and married the Princess *Christina*, Daughter of *Christian III.* Count *Palatine of Deuxponts*, by whom he hath issue *Charles Lewis Christian*, the hereditary Prince, born *July 8, 1742*, and Prince *Frederic*, born *October 28, 1743*.

WURTEMBOURG STUTGARD.

(*Roman Catholic.*)

The reigning Duke, CHARLES EUGENE, was born *February 11, 1728*.

His Brothers are,

1. Prince *Lewis Eugene*, born *January 1731*.
2. Prince *Frederic Eugene*, born *January 21, 1732*.

WURTEMBOURG AELS, in *Silesia*.

The reigning Duke, CHARLES CHRISTIAN ERDMANN, born *October 25, 1716*, and succeeded to this Dutchy *October 15, 1744*. He married the Princess *Sophia Wilhelmina*, Countess of *Solms*.

F I N I S.